

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 26.

VOLUME OF FRESH MEAT IMPORTS.

Arrivals of foreign fresh meats at the port of New York continue on a steady scale of some magnitude. For the past month they have averaged from 25,000 to 45,000 quarters of chilled and frozen beef per week, besides large arrivals of mutton. Quantities of beef offal and meat suitable for sausage making also continue to arrive in large quantities. The bulk of receipts are now coming direct from South America. Volume will be increased later when boats direct from Australasia carry out regular schedules now planned.

Imports of fresh beef at New York during the past week totalled 44,263 quarters, compared to 38,813 quarters a week ago and 25,766 quarters two weeks ago. Two boats direct from South America brought 22,937 quarters of chilled beef, 14,902 quarters of frozen beef, 7,705 mutton and 4,695 lamb carcasses. Other arrivals were via England. Receipts of offal were the largest yet reported, aggregating over 17,000 packages of beef parts, trimmings, etc., and a quantity of sheep offal.

IMPORTS OF FRESH AND CURED MEATS.

Official government reports of imports of meats for the month of April, only lately compiled, show that during that month imports of fresh meats into the United States were as follows: Beef and veal, 28,149,824 pounds; mutton and lamb, 1,684,992 pounds; pork, 758,004 pounds. Imports of bacon and hams totaled 250,093 pounds. Since last fall, when the new tariff went into effect, total imports of fresh meats up to the end of April were: Beef and veal, 111,792,917 pounds; mutton and lamb, 6,585,664 pounds; pork, 1,770,141 pounds. Imports of bacon and ham for the ten months ending with April were 1,145,010 pounds.

MEAT SUPPLY OF LONDON.

According to the recent report of the medical officer of health of the Port of London, 8,339,114 carcasses of frozen mutton and lamb were imported into London during 1913, of which 2,381,357 came from Australia, 5,092,054 from New Zealand, and 865,703 from South America. Only once before has the total been exceeded. Only 134 tons were condemned as unfit for human food. From the same countries 1,996,105 quarters of beef were received, amounting to about 35 per cent. of the total shipments to the whole of the United Kingdom, and only 31 tons were condemned.

LIVESTOCK RATES SUSPENDED.

Reports from Washington state that advances in the rates on livestock and packinghouse products from points in Texas and other States to Cincinnati, Louisville and other points in Central Freight Association territory, proposed by F. A. Leland, agent for the railroads, have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission from June 23 and subsequent dates until October 21. The proposed rates were based on the increased rates applicable between points in Central Freight Association territory which are now under suspension in the five per cent. rate advance case.

PROTEST LABOR EXEMPTION.

Reports from Washington state that a resolution protesting against the labor exemption clauses in the sundry civil appropriation bill and the Clayton anti-trust bill was presented to President Wilson on Wednesday by A. H. Milliken, of Chicago, acting president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The resolution, which bears the caption "Legislative Discriminations," was adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce held at Washington on Tuesday night. A similar resolution was presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The resolution says that these clauses of the Clayton bill "constitute the second step in the progress of legislation which is arraying the employer against the employee, the farmer against the merchant, the horticulturist against the manufacturer, the consumer against the producer, and is not only wrong in principle but so harmful and far reaching in its effects as in our judgment to gravely endanger the stability of a government founded upon equal rights to all men."

Special attention is called "to the form as well as to the substance of that first of the clauses in the Clayton bill—a form said to be adopted because of its doubtful meaning."

"If this clause is to be accepted as excusing the misconduct of the organizations named," the resolution continues, "it constitutes a partial repeal of the wise and comprehensive inhibitions of the anti-trust laws."

The clause is unwise in the opinion of the Chamber, because "It represents a distinct and affirmative recognition of one class of organizations when similar recognition for other organizations is denied," and because "the adoption of the clause would throw upon the courts the burden of interpreting the intention of Congress when Congress had obviously no definite intention, and thus tends to discredit and cast odium upon the courts. Moreover, the clause unquestionably furnishes embarrassment to the Executive Department in the impartial enforcement of the law."

BOLL WEEVIL DAMAGE GROWS.

Census Bureau reports issued this week from Washington show that the cotton boll weevil continues to spread. According to the latest figures of the bureau 296,300 acres of cotton land are now infested by the pest, including 22,800 acres invaded for the first time in 1913. General increase of the weevil in practically all cotton country except parts of Texas was reported.

The 1914

Meat Packers' Convention

will be held at

CHICAGO

October 19, 20 and 21

It's not a bit too early to begin to get ready

Save the Dates!

OLEOMARGARINE PLANTS SEIZED.

Federal revenue officers last week seized the oleomargarine plant of the New England Manufacturing Company at Providence, R. I. and the plant of the Vermont Manufacturing Company was also seized. The charge against these concerns is that they manufactured colored product without paying the required 10-cent revenue tax. It is claimed by the officers of the Vermont Company that they have not violated the law; that there is a difference of opinion as to whether the ingredients used constitute artificial coloring.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

SOUTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS HAVE BIG MEETING

Progressive State Association Continues Its Good Work

The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held its annual meeting last week at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., and combined a shore outing with a business programme full of profit. This association has been doing an especially practical work for several years past, and the results are apparent in the increased use of cottonseed products in that State, not to mention the increase in beef production there as a result of the campaign of education carried on among farmers. B. F. Taylor of Columbia has been the moving spirit in this practical work.

This convention, according to the statements of a great many who have been regular attendants since the organization of the Association, is regarded as one of the best, if not the best, in its history. A special train carrying between seventy-five and one hundred passengers left Columbia at 4 p. m. Monday, June 15, and went direct to Wilmington, N. C., where cars were in waiting to carry the crowd to the beach.

The convention was called to order promptly at 10 a. m. on Tuesday by President John A. Hudgens, and after roll call and enrollment of new members President Hudgens read his annual report, which set forth in detail the work of the Association during the past year. Among other suggestions made by President Hudgens were these:

First, that a committee be appointed to gather material and make plans for a permanent exhibit of cottonseed products to be used at the annual State Fair of South Carolina and other fairs of importance.

Second, that a committee be appointed to reduce to writing the reasons why it would be unwise on the part of the State to fix an ammonia standard in meal higher than 7 per cent.

President Hudgens' address was regarded as a clear-cut and forceful presentation of the objects and purposes of the Association. He showed conclusively that the money which had been contributed by the members for its support had been wisely and discreetly used, and that on account of the campaign of publicity which has been carried on for a number of years the State is now using large quantities of meal and hulls, much larger, in fact, than any other Southern State engaged in this industry.

Professor H. W. Barre, of Clemson College, was perfectly at home with his subject, "Cotton Diseases, Means of Prevention and Eradication." He made his subject so simple and interesting that he was listened to most attentively. Some of the statements made by him produced the most profound impression upon the crushers, especially his suggestion to the crushers as to how they might aid in the work of prevention of disease by ginning so that the seed would not be mixed.

Dr. S. J. Summers, of Cameron, S. C., a practical and successful farmer, was the next speaker. His subject was "The Attitude of the Farmer Towards the Oil Mill." He urged the adoption of a more adequate schedule for the grading of cottonseed, so that the farmer who is careful and painstaking with his seed to keep them in first-

class condition for manufacturing might receive a premium over his more careless brother. He also urged that cottonseed meal be treated by the manufacturer with more respect, especially as to the manner of sacking and handling. He stated that a great number of farmers were dissatisfied with the quality of bags now used and the great waste resulting. There were other helpful suggestions which will bear fruit at no distant date.

Dr. E. M. Nighbert, of the United States Department of Agriculture, delivered a very strong address to the crushers on "Cooperation in Tick Eradication." He pointed out that there is no other agency that could be of more aid in this matter, and certainly none that should be more interested than the crushers. He stated that inasmuch as Nature had placed within our borders and at our very doors the best concentrated feed known, that Nature evidently intended that South Carolina should be a cattle growing State. He pointed out the ease with which the cattle tick could be eradicated, and also spoke of the prejudice against the control of this matter, and said that the oil men could do very much towards removing this prejudice and making it plain to the farmer that it would be to his interest to have the cattle tick eradicated from the State once and for all; that it would enhance the value of cottonseed meal and thereby enhance the value of cottonseed.

Cottonseed Meal as a Hog Feed.

The second day's session was opened at 10 a. m. and Prof. W. A. Withers of North Carolina was presented. He read a paper on "Cottonseed Meal as a Hog Feed." In his paper he reviewed in detail experiments conducted by the A. & M. College of North Carolina for the last eight or ten years with feeding meal to hogs.

He stated that these experiments seemed to show that while some cottonseed meal, a great part of it, in fact, when fed with discretion and care, is not detrimental, but that some meal contains something, not yet isolated, that is injurious to hogs. The experiments showed conclusively that cottonseed meal could be fed at any time with good results when treated with copperas. However, he stated that there is yet much to learn, but he believes the time will come when a complete analysis of this element in meal will be made.

The next number on the programme was an address by Hon. C. L. Ives, of New Bern, N. C., president of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. Mr. Ives pointed out very forcibly the work being carried on by the association, especially the opening up of new markets for the sale of the many valuable products made from the cottonseed. He also spoke of the effectual work being done by the Legislative Committee of the association in protecting the interest of the oil mill industry. He paid a high tribute to Hon. J. J. Culbertson, of Texas, who has spent a great deal of time in Washington explaining to Congressional committees the position of those engaged in this industry. He appealed for a more general support of

the association, and stated that he believes that the Southeastern States from now on will feel that they were in closer touch with the Inter-State Association.

Another paper on "The Cattle Industry in the South and What it Means to the Farmer" was to have been delivered by Prof. W. H. Barton, of Clemson College, but owing to the serious illness of Mr. Barton his paper was presented by Mr. B. F. Taylor. Mr. Barton is the assistant State farm demonstration agent of South Carolina. His slogan is "Soil Improvement." He believes firmly that the salvation of the agricultural interest of the State rests upon soil improvement through raising cattle and growing legumes.

The last paper presented was the graduating thesis of young Paul E. Bryson, of Woodruff, S. C. Young Bryson is only nineteen years of age, just recently graduated from Erskine College of Due West, S. C. Young Bryson selected as his thesis "The History of the Oil Mill Industry in the South, and the Part Played by It in the Commercial World." The paper showed careful research and a thorough knowledge of the industry. Mr. Bryson's father is president of the Woodruff and Clinton Cotton Oil Mills.

The recommendations of the Executive Committee were considered and adopted as a whole, and the election of officers for the ensuing year was entered into, with the result—

(Concluded on page 32.)

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON OIL MEN.

The North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association held its annual convention this week at Ocean View, Va. The location is a pleasant one for a summer meeting, and this fact and the presence of President Ives of the Inter State Association and representatives of other sections and interests made the meeting of more than ordinary attraction. President Ives is a member of the North Carolina association, and has been largely responsible for the growth and success of this State organization, and the members feel proud of the honor done them in his election as head of the national body.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, and the programme was one of value as well as entertainment.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils in April and for the ten months ending with April are reported as follows by the Federal Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, the growth in imports of foreign cottonseed oil being especially significant:

	April, 1914.	10 mos. end. April, 1914.
Cocoonut oil, lbs.	4,374,943	64,640,275
Cottonseed oil, lbs.	1,054,405	14,206,023
Peanut oil, gals.	104,557	614,493
Olive oil, edible, gals.	706,186	5,069,222
Palm oil, lbs.	3,387,610	43,282,979
Palm kernel oil, lbs.	6,026,791	29,408,133
Soya bean oil, lbs.	312,645	15,044,184

IMPORTS OF OLEO STEARIN.

Imports of foreign oleo stearin in April are reported by the government as 84,996 pounds, compared to 928,497 pounds in April, 1913. For ten months the total imports were 4,424,301 pounds, compared to 7,835,021 pounds for a like period a year ago, indicating the growth of the oil-hardening practice in this country.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT INDUSTRY

What Head of the U. S. Meat Inspection Service Found There

By A. D. Melvin, Chief Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week.)

Argentine Cattle and Pastures.

Nearly all of the cattle slaughtered in the frigorificos are either raised upon alfalfa pastures or are brought in from native grass pastures and finished on alfalfa. These cattle as a rule are highly bred, the principal breeds being the Durham (Shorthorn), Hereford and Polled Angus, ranking numerically in the order named. As a rule these alfalfa pastures will maintain the year round one adult steer upon 2½ acres of land, while in the fattening period this is increased to 3 to 3½ acres.

Usually no other feed is used to supplement the alfalfa pastures except in occasional times of drought or invasion of locusts, although some owners are beginning to finish their cattle on corn. With some cattle growers it is the practice to turn cattle for a short period on the native grass pastures rather than keep them constantly on the alfalfa pastures, as they believe this is beneficial.

Alfalfa is not being grown nearly as extensively as it could be. The extension of its growth will depend very largely upon the prices that the cattle raisers receive for their cattle. Because of present satisfactory prices the tendency now is to convert the grain lands into alfalfa pastures. As cattle raising is a much more certain enterprise than grain growing, the people prefer to raise cattle when the prices are remunerative.

A visit was made to two large ranches in Argentina, namely, the establishment of Mr. Robert Murphy, "La Anita Rancho," at Cambareres, in the Province of Buenos Aires, and that of Mr. James P. Cavanagh, at La Chispa, in Santa Fe Province. These ranches are typical of the establishments of the progressive cattle raisers.

Argentina for many years has been importing the best breeding cattle and sheep from Great Britain, and today has some of the finest types in the world. A visit was made to the National Livestock Show at Palermo given by the Argentine Rural Society, also the fair at Rosario given by the Rural Society of the Province of Santa Fe. At Palermo the entries comprised 2,438 animals, including 1,334 cattle, 270 horses, 672 sheep, 151 swine and 11 goats, besides 882 fowls. Most of the animals were pedigreed stock. In order to avoid any possibility of favoritism, the judges for the show at Palermo were all brought from Europe for the special purpose of judging at this show.

It is the practice in Argentina for cattle growers to pay their taxes upon cattle at the time of selling them. This seems to be a fairer arrangement than to require stock owners to pay the tax on growing cattle from year to year.

Coccidiosis (an infection of the intestinal tract by minute animal parasites known as coccidia) and actinobacillosis (a disease with lesions somewhat similar in appearance to those of lumpy jaw, actinomycosis; it is caused by a bacillus, while actinomycosis is caused by a fungus) are quite common diseases among livestock in Argentina, and foot-and-mouth disease is also common, at some periods extending over a large section of the country. Tuberculosis is not prevalent ex-

cept among dairy cows, work oxen, and bulls. Screw worms are a very common affliction and require close attention during the summer months.

The bloating of cattle from alfalfa is not considered a very serious menace, most ranches keeping rock salt available for the cattle at all times, and some placing this in their drinking troughs. When bloating occurs the usual relief is furnished by puncturing the rumen with a long sheath knife, which all "gauchos" (cowboys) carry in the belt.

Uruguay and Other Sources of Supply.

Uruguay has a good grade of cattle, but in general they are not equal to those in the alfalfa region of Argentina. The country, although very small in comparison with the neighboring Republics of Argentina and Brazil, nevertheless has an area of 72,210 square miles, a large proportion of which is well watered and naturally suited for stock raising, which is the principal industry. Furthermore, the southern part of the country is bounded by the River Plate, upon the other shore of which is Argentina, and in this vicinity are situated most of the great meat packing and exporting establishments.

The Uruguayan Government, also, has in recent years been making a determined bid for a share of the export trade. It is therefore highly probable that the production of meat for the foreign trade will increase both in quantity and quality.

Tables 7 and 8 show the extent of the Uruguayan meat trade for a series of years:

Table 7.—Animals slaughtered and meat produced at frigorificos in Uruguay.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Frozen beef. Kilos.	Frozen mutton. Kilos.	Other Frozen meats. Kilos.
1905	3,982	72,421	1,006,717	1,644,158	98,773
1906	4,093	93,689	1,066,352	2,154,743	118,465
1907	12,104	117,400	3,170,248	2,873,722	209,837
1908	21,856	143,099	5,749,128	3,205,419	318,260
1909	26,711	150,358	6,973,571	3,353,065	367,623
1910	23,237	241,418	8,634,888	5,532,783	500,754
1911	23,237	288,465	.....	.....	.....
1912	68,481	333,544	.....	.....	.....
1913 (first half)	69,512	258,094	.....	.....	.....

South American countries produce and export considerable quantities of cured or salted beef, known as "tasajo" or "jerked beef," much of which goes to Central America and Cuba. As an example of the importance of this industry, statistics of cattle slaughtered at the "saladeros" (salting establishments) of Uruguay are given in table 8.

Table 8.—Cattle Slaughtered at Uruguayan Saladeros.

Year.	Cattle.
1892	480,200
1893	877,400
1894	640,500
1895	712,200
1896	518,900
1897	570,400
1898	496,700
1899	684,300
1900	597,500
1901	512,000
1902	557,500
1903	544,600
1904	685,400
1905	440,800
1906	550,000
1907	548,800
1908	467,400
1909	544,900

1910	609,390
1911	446,600
1912	577,317
1913 (first half)	178,274

In Brazil observations were made in the cities of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, and also on a cattle ranch in the interior.

The cattle of Brazil are not of such good quality as those of Argentina and Uruguay, and the stock is largely mixed with the zebu or East Indian cattle. This zebu strain is very readily seen in most of the Brazilian cattle.

The ranch referred to is owned by the Brazil Land, Cattle & Packing Company, and is situated in the Province of Parana. This company has imported several hundred purebred Shorthorn and Hereford bulls and cows for the purpose of improving its cattle.

These imported cattle were all immunized against Texas fever before leaving the United States, but besides this disease, which exists in Brazil as in the southern part of the United States, there is also said to be prevalent another disease very similar to Texas fever, known as anaplasmosis, which is also caused by a blood parasite transmitted by ticks. The immunization that the cattle received against Texas fever was not sufficient to protect them also against this other disease. Foot-and-mouth disease has also been quite prevalent at different times in Brazil. The imported cattle seem to have regained their vigor and are now in thriving condition.

There is no federal meat inspection in Brazil, and no fresh meat is exported. The more important cities, however, have municipal abattoirs with inspection. At these abattoirs the owners of livestock are required to pay fees for slaughter and inspection. The municipality owns the abattoir and employs the butchers and inspectors. Rio de Janeiro

has a fine municipal abattoir, recently completed, at which all of the slaughtering for the city is done.

Incidentally, there was seen at Sao Paulo the government institute where snake venom is prepared for the treatment of persons bitten by venomous snakes.

Paraguay exports no cattle or fresh meats. It has several "saladeros" (salting establishments producing "tasajo" or "jerked beef") and one extract and canning establishment. There is a good prospect of its becoming a cattle country for the grosser breeds of cattle.

(To be continued.)

THE WAY TO KEEP POSTED.

Is there something you want to know badly that you remember reading in The National Provisioner, but you can't recall the date? Get a binder and keep your copies of the paper, and then you'll have it handy, and won't have to waste time writing for it. Our new binder costs but \$1. Ask us about it.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers; instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

CUTTING UP A BEEF CARCASS.

A butcher writes as follows from the South:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you be kind enough to give me a standard method for cutting up a steer, giving the various wholesale cuts, percentages, etc.

The following is perhaps the most profitable sub-division of a carcass of dressed beef known to the trade to date. The percentages will vary somewhat according to form of carcass. The better the quality the larger the percentage of choice cuts.

In the first place there are two sides or four quarters (two hinds and two fores). Hindquarters will ordinarily run 48 per cent. of the carcass, while forequarters constitute the balance, or 52 per cent. of the whole.

One hindquarter contains four regular cuts or pieces as follows: One round, which is 23 per cent. of the carcass, or 49 per cent. of the hindquarter; one loin, which is 17 per cent. of the carcass, or 35 per cent. of the hindquarter; one flank, which is 4 per cent. of the carcass, or 8 per cent. of the hindquarter; one kidney and suet, which is 4 per cent. of the carcass, or 8 per cent. of the hindquarter.

One forequarter contains four regular cuts or pieces as follows: One chuck, which is 27 per cent. of the carcass, or 52 per cent. of the forequarter; one rib, which is 9 per cent. of the carcass, or 17 per cent. of the forequarter; one plate, which is 13 per cent. of the carcass, or 25 per cent. of the forequarter; one shank, which is 3 per cent. of the carcass, or 6 per cent. of the forequarter. A triangle or "rattle," sometimes called a "slug" or "knockout," a forequarter with the rib cut out, and is 43 per cent. of the carcass.

One round is usually divided into three parts as follows: One buttock, or 66 per cent. of round; one shank, or 15 per cent. of round; one rump, or 19 per cent. of the round. One round cut for dried beef yields as follows: Beef hams, 86 per cent. and bone 14 per cent.

One loin may be divided into five parts, as follows: One sirloin butt, which should be 22 per cent. of the loin; one strip loin, or 31 per cent. of the loin; one beef tenderloin, or 15 per cent. of the loin; one bone, or 12 per cent. of loin. Trimmings, suet, etc., will make balance, or 20 per cent. of the loin.

One strip loin will cut into one boneless strip loin, or 69 per cent. of the strip loin; the trimmings will run 10 per cent. and the bone 21 per cent.

One flank is cut as follows: One flank steak, or 12 per cent. of flank, while the trimmings represent the balance, or 88 per cent.

One chuck is divided as follows: One boneless chuck, or 68 per cent. of the chuck; bone is 18 per cent. of chuck. One clod is 9 per cent. One roll is 2½ per cent., and the trimmings 2½ per cent.

One rib may be cut as follows: One roll, or 33 1-3 per cent.; bone, 33 1-3 per cent.; trimmings, 33 1-3 per cent. of the rib.

One plate may be divided into one brisket of 30 per cent. and one navel of 70 per cent.

One shank may be divided into canning meat, 35 per cent.; while the bone will represent the balance, or 45 per cent.

One brisket may be divided into canning meat, 65 per cent., and bone, 35 per cent.

TO PREVENT SWEATING IN SAUSAGE.

A Southwestern packer asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the best way to keep smoked sausages from sweating when being shipped, after coming out of storage?

Storage for sausage should be cool, and reasonably dry and airy. Sweating is caused by bringing sausage out of too cold a room into a warm packing room, and leaving it there until the sausage gradually becomes of the same temperature as the room.

Sausage should be packed from storage in warm weather, and then transferred as quickly as possible to a refrigerator car already cooled to the required temperature. In local deliveries the sausage should be thoroughly cooled before being delivered to the butcher, care being exercised to keep the sausage from exposure to higher temperatures as much as possible.

There is much unnecessary exposure of sausage and fresh meats, and this can easily be avoided. The sooner fresh sausage is disposed of in hot weather the better.

In hot weather, also, where smoked sausages are to be shipped long distances, they should have a protective coating applied to the casing. This will prevent their becoming moldy, even when hung in a damp cooler, and will also prevent shrinkage, which not only means loss of weight, but results in a shrunken appearance of the sausage which is extremely undesirable.

One expert says he has found a forced draft of cool air through a spray of cold brine to be an extremely satisfactory way of cooling sausage intended for railroad shipments.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market, and it costs less than the old binder, too! It is finished in vellum de luxe and leather, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

RAW MATERIALS OR WASTE—WHICH?

When the Consolidated Rendering Co. built its new plant at New Haven, a part of the equipment was a double-effect Swenson Evaporator for reclaiming fertilizer from tank water. This apparatus is now being installed in the new plant. It is standard policy now with the Consolidated Rendering Co. to put in an evaporator for tank water in every new plant. This apparatus is considered as much a matter of course as are the boilers and other parts of the power plant. Each one of the 25 or more affiliated companies has such an equipment—all of them, as it happens, being Swensons, the first of which was installed about 15 years ago.

This is in direct contrast to the practice of most of the independent medium-sized packing houses or rendering plants, where it seems to be the custom

to consider tank water as a waste, and to make no effort to reclaim from it the valuable ammonia which it contains. In nearly all these cases, however, after two or three years of operation the management awakens to the fact that the direct income from this tank water is sufficient to pay for the evaporator within a few months after which the income is clear profit. One plant in Chicago estimates that the profit from this source amounts to more than \$100,000 annually, a figure far in excess of the original cost of the equipment.

It seems to be clear, therefore, that inasmuch as this tank water contains so good a percentage of ammonia-bearing materials, salable at a good figure for use as fertilizer, there is no question as to this by-product being raw material and not a waste product.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO

49-30

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FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

A revival of political agitation against the meat industry in Australia is indicated in the latest advices from The National Provisioner's correspondent in that country. There have been outbreaks of this sort before—generally at or near election time—but we have paid small heed to them. Our growing interest in Australian meat conditions causes us to watch the latest developments with more attention.

A study of Australian political conditions reveals the fact that political agitators and demagogues are bred there with quite the same facility as in the United States. Australia is blessed—or cursed, as you choose—with a "labor party," which has been in and out of power from time to time in recent years. Their appeal being to voters largely without property, their political attacks naturally have been directed chiefly against business and property interests.

Therefore it was natural that they should

"view with alarm" the development of the meat-packing industry in Australia. Indeed, they began to cry long before it was possible for them to be hurt. But now that American meat packers have been driven to seek supplies in Australia these agitators have more ammunition for their demagogic batteries.

They have taken up the campaign against the development of Australian meat resources by American interests, and the ancient cry of "beef trust" sounds from every political stump. Indeed, it has even been taken up by the opposition, or conservative party. It seems that the two parties are about evenly divided in Parliament, and with the elections approaching it is a case of "anything to get votes."

Increasing meat prices are, of course, the best sort of fuel to add to the flames. What touches the average voter's pocketbook—or more aptly still, his stomach—affects his political view. So, as the world demand for meat increases and the drain on Australian meat supplies becomes greater, meat prices at home naturally go up.

Australians are the heaviest meat eaters in the world—they have had an unlimited supply at their command, and have fairly gorged themselves in the past—and they resent a reduction in their meat diet. Ignoring the law of supply and demand, they are ready to believe the demagogic political cry that higher meat prices are due to a "meat trust," even though it is pointed out that American concerns have not yet begun to operate in Australia.

Business interests in Australia do not hesitate to denounce this political "hounding." They want their country's resources developed. They know American packers and packing methods to be the foremost in the world, and they welcome American capital to aid in their development. But the politicians care for nothing but political success, of course. The game of "investigating the beef trust," now about worn out in the United States, may be expected to have quite a vogue in Australia from now on.

EMBRACING OPPORTUNITY

Many of the State associations of cotton seed crushers in the South are coming to be of practical value to their members and the industry at large through the nature and extent of their daily service. They are pursuing plans which tend to make business for their members, while at the same time they benefit the community as a whole.

A striking example is the stimulation of livestock production in South Carolina, and an increase in meat supplies there, as a direct result of the missionary work of agents of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, who have been out among farm-

ers teaching them the value of cotton seed feeds. Hog production in Texas has been increased in the same way, and dairy production as well, through the missionary work of Colonel Allison's Texas bureau.

In Alabama the State association has had a remarkable growth, which is attributed to the live programme of its officers. In reviewing the association's splendid showing for the past year Secretary McCord said it was because Alabama members were optimists, and he defined optimists as those who rightly interpreted opportunity. His definition of opportunity is worth repeating and remembering.

"Opportunity is usually considered a circumstance," says Mr. McCord, "a favorable advantage or, in a word, something akin to chance. There is a different definition which rightly removes the element of uncertainty, one which is more just, and although it has not yet found a way into the dictionary, it is none the less correct.

"Opportunity consists in the improvement of human service, conditions or environments. This definition, instead of allowing you to rust while waiting for opportunity to turn up, urges you to brighten up, while evolving opportunities. It calls for preparation, vigilance, tact and a daring aggressiveness which will carry proposed projects through to successful issue. Pessimism has no chance in an oil mill where this definition is applied."

Imbued with such a spirit it is not surprising that the Alabama oil mill men are prosperous and progressive. With their brethren of South Carolina and other States they are setting examples of trade co-operation which are well worth emulation.

SECRETARY COBURN RETIRES

Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture retires this week after 21 years of service. He tendered his resignation in the face of unanimous protest, but desires to relieve himself from the responsibilities of office, which he turns over to his long-time assistant, J. C. Mohler.

Secretary Coburn has made himself and his state famous the world over; as a "booster" he has made the natural resources of Kansas known from one end of the country to the other. It is appropriate at this time to recall the fact that during Secretary Coburn's term of office Kansas has increased the value of her wheat production 399 per cent.; her corn, 229 per cent.; oats, 133 per cent.; sorghums, 521 per cent.; hay, 416 per cent.; dairy products, 184 per cent., and her livestock, 237 per cent. These are only some of the increased values that the indefatigable efforts of Secretary Coburn have helped to bring about. He deserves a monument at the hands of his State, even if he isn't dead yet!

TRADE GLEANINGS

Work on the new \$35,000 cottonseed oil mill at Echo, Tex., has been commenced.

The city committee of Tulsa, Okla., is contemplating establishing a fertilizer factory.

The branch house of Armour & Company at Chester, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

The Texas Refining Company, of Greenville, Tex., has purchased a site at San Antonio, Tex., upon which a cottonseed oil mill will be erected.

A company is being organized at Miami, Fla., by D. B. Dill of Miami, W. R. Comfort and W. E. Flander of New York, to erect a fertilizer factory.

The Fort Wayne Provision Company, Fort Wayne, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by F. Howenstein, J. C. Howenstein and A. M. Howenstein.

D. H. Marbury and others of Marbury, Ala., have organized a company with \$25,000 capital stock to establish a cottonseed oil mill. It is to be known as the Marbury Oil Mill Company.

The A. C. Nowland Company, Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in cottonseed, cottonseed oil and other oils. W. J. Maloney, O. J. Reichard and others are the incorporators.

The Galveston Packing Company, Galves-

ton, Tex., formerly the Galveston Dressed Beef Company, has purchased the property of the Union Slaughtering Company for \$50,000. The property is located at Sixty-first street and the county road, being just outside the city limits. Extensive improvements in the buildings and equipment are planned by the Galveston Packing Company.

ALARMING LIVESTOCK SHORTAGE.

The livestock shortage throughout the corn belt is ominous, says the St. Louis National Livestock Reporter. All the big markets are running behind a year ago, and last year's run in most cases was under normal. The situation looks bad for the consumer.

Two factors alone have served to keep beef prices within consumptive limits the past six months. One of these was the fact that Argentina has furnished a little imported meat from week to week to help out the domestic shortage. Another was the fact that industrial conditions have been unsatisfactory and workmen were not able to spend much money for meat. Had it not been for these factors the meager cattle run of the past winter and spring would no doubt have forced prices to unheard of high levels.

An analysis of receipts at chief markets show that the four centers of St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe combined are short 21,604 cars of livestock, combined, for the year to date. These four markets all told received 195,185 cars up to June 16, while, for the same period last year they had received 216,789 cars.

St. Joe and Kansas City furnished the big end of the loss which was only to be expected as these two markets draw supplies heavily from Kansas, and the drouth practically wiped out the corn crop of that State last year.

St. Joe's car lot receipts of livestock so far this year are 19 per cent. under those of 1914, while Kansas City is shy 17 per cent. Chicago has dropped 7 per cent. St. Louis shows the smallest loss of the four, with only 3 per cent. decrease.

Figures are not available for Omaha, Indianapolis and Sioux City car lot receipts, but all three of those markets show losses from last year. The following table gives

car lot movement of all classes of livestock at the markets named for 1914, from January 1 to June 16, together with comparisons for 1913:

	1914. Cars.	1913. Cars.	Loss. Cars.
St. Louis.....	30,731	31,698	967
Chicago.....	107,384	115,180	7,796
Kansas City.....	39,633	48,363	8,730
St. Joseph.....	17,437	21,548	4,111
Totals.....	195,185	216,789	21,604

NEW LIVESTOCK SHIPPING RULES.

New regulations to facilitate the interstate shipment of livestock from quarantined areas or from public stock yards, effective July 1, were announced by the Department of Agriculture at Washington on Thursday. Under the new regulations cattle that have been dipped once under state or federal supervision may be shipped from an area quarantined for ticks to a market center where there are proper dipping facilities and the department maintains an inspector. There, after a second dipping, cattle may be sold for any purpose.

The provision permitting transportation of hogs from public stock yards into interstate commerce has been made possible by the discovery by government scientists of a serum which it is claimed renders swine immune to hog cholera. Hitherto all stock yards have been considered as infected with this disease.

EDWARD TILDEN'S ANNUAL PICNIC.

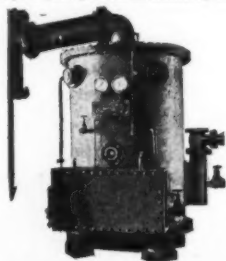
Edward Tilden, president of Libby, McNeill & Libby, held his annual picnic for the residents of Walworth county, Wisconsin, on Saturday, June 20. Mr. Tilden's beautiful 1,800-acre farm on Lake Delavan was the scene of festivities. There was an attendance of between 6,000 and 8,000 persons, making this one of the largest private picnics ever held. The Chicago Band of forty-three pieces furnished the music, and the programme included a parachute drop from a bursting bomb at a height of 2,000 feet; also a great number of vaudeville and circus features. Luncheon was served under a huge tent seating 3,000 people. Mr. and Mrs. Tilden's Chicago guests went to and from Delavan on special trains. This picnic has come to be a much anticipated yearly event by the people in and about Delavan. Mr. Tilden's native town.

TRUCK RUN ACROSS CONTINENT.

Charles Courtney, of Hartford, Wis., has completed plans to drive a KisselKar truck, with carryall body, across the continent. It is Courtney's intention to start late in the summer, visit local fairs and conventions on the way, and pull up at San Francisco in the spring of 1915 for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Courtney's KisselKar carryall has been in service three years, running between Wisconsin summer resorts.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO. GROWTH.

The increased demand for "Mount Gilead" hydraulic valves and fittings has necessitated the enlargement of the brass foundry operated by The Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, Mount Gilead, Ohio. This foundry now occupies an entire building which is 90 feet long and 30 feet wide. Three furnaces are continuously operated. This company build all their own valves and fittings for their extensive line of hydraulic presses and pumps, as well as a great many valves for special purposes. In addition to this considerable contract brass casting work is also taken care of.

Recently this company has put in operation a new erecting shop, which was built to take care of the increased demand for their heavy hydraulic presses and pumps. This building is 120 feet long and 80 feet wide, with an extreme height of 54 feet. The equipment for this building includes a heavy electric traveling crane for handling heavy castings and for transporting the heavy machined parts for assembling. A switch from the New York Central lines runs through one end of the building. This gives added convenience in handling and loading, as the crane can be operated directly over the car.

Two accumulators, one for high pressure and one for low pressure, and an intensifier have been put in operation for the testing of all hydraulic presses, pumps, valves and fittings before they leave the factory. The testing equipment also includes motor-driven high and low-pressure pumps, which are controlled by automatic electric starters. This equipment has a maximum pressure capacity of 10,000 pounds per square inch. With a progressive organization at its head the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company has in the past few years experienced a wonderful development and growth in its business.

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports recent sales of ice-making and refrigerating machinery as follows:

Huelton Brothers, St. Joe, Tex.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

W. E. Houk, Nordhoff, Cal.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

J. C. Bull, Jr., Company, Arcata, Cal.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Morris F. Levy, 947 North State street, Chicago, Ill.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

American Ice Cream Company, Madison, Wis.; one 17-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

St. James Creamery Association, St. James, Minn.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Menomonee Falls Co-operative Creamery,

Menomonee Falls, Wis.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Patterson Mercantile Company, Mankato, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Midland Produce Company, Fargo, N. D.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

River Ridge Farm, Prentice Station, Pa.; one one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

State of Tennessee Hog Serum Plant, Nashville, Tenn.; one one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by John Bouchard & Sons Co., of Nashville, Tenn.

J. B. Brown, Thompkinsville, Ky.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Western Grocer Company, Albert Lea, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Flatbush Hygeia Ice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 125-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, together with the balance of the compression side, including 14 flooded ammonia condensers, also 117-ton freezing and distilling systems complete.

Grand Island Brewing Company, Grand Island, Neb.; one 35-ton horizontal double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and the balance of the compression side complete, also 5,250 feet of 1-inch extra heavy brine cooling coils and 10,500 feet of 1 1/4-inch brine piping for brewery cellars and attenuator system complete.

J. B. Blades, New Bern, N. C.; one 35-ton vertical single-acting, refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side, including flooded ammonia condensers, also 15-ton freezing and distilling systems.

Lynn B. Millikan, Indianapolis, Ind.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

L. G. Grampp, Lanark, Ill.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Dairymen's Milk Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; one 11-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Sterling Dairy Company, Sterling, Ill.; one 17-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Texas Brewing Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; one 11-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Humason Ice Cream Company, Lufkin, Tex.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine

together with high-pressure side complete.

F. E. & L. A. Burnham, Avalon, Cal.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

National Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio; one 150-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete, including one shell and tube brine cooler, which contains 2,500 square feet of effective tube surface. This apparatus was installed in Coffeyville, Kan.

Mrs. Mary E. Davis, Conshohocken, Pa.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side complete, also 25-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems and a 100-horsepower return tubular boiler system complete.

Maryville Ice & Coal Company, Maryville, Tenn.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side, including two flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also 25-ton freezing and distilling systems and a 100-horsepower boiler system.

Allentown Merchants Ice Company, Allentown, Pa.; one 90-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven machine, driven by a 150-horsepower Wagner motor, and the balance of the compression side, including three flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also one 50-ton raw water flooded freezing system and 3,450 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage.

Chas. Kornmeier, 801 Ocean avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Levy Dairy Company, New York, N. Y.; one 45-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side complete, also one 15-ton flooded freezing system, double pipe brine coolers, brine supply tank, pumps and brine piping for refrigerated cellars, milk and cream storage rooms.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.; two 50-ton horizontal double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machines and the balance of the compression side complete, including 10 standard atmospheric ammonia condensers which are made up of galvanized 2-inch pipe, 24 pipes high and 20 feet long, also a 10-ton flooded freezing system complete and 16,750 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for the various meat coolers and freezers. This installation was made in Creston, Iowa.

Mason Brothers, Lodi, Cal.; one 35-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and the balance of the compression side complete.

Mohican Hotel, New London, Conn.; one 20-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side complete, also a 2-ton freezing system.

Elk Brewing Company, Kittanning, Pa.; one 20-ton flooded freezing system, one 30-ton distilling system and condensing side complete, including two flooded double pipe ammonia condensers.

(Continued on page 24.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Richmond, Ky.—The Irvine Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000 by L. B. Weisenburgh and others.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The Corpus Christi Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by S. A. Preston and others.

ICE NOTES.

Childress, Tex.—The burned plant of the Childress Ice and Light Company will be rebuilt.

Washington, D. C.—The Home Ice Company will make a number of repairs to its ice plant.

Lodi, Cal.—Machinery for the new \$25,000 precooling plant for Mason Brothers is being installed.

Spring Grove, Pa.—Work has been commenced in rebuilding the ice plant recently destroyed by fire.

Johnson City, Tenn.—W. B. Townsend and W. E. Hunter of Knoxville, have purchased the ice plant at this place.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Cold Storage and Ice Company has plans prepared for the construction of its ice plant.

W. Indianapolis, Ind.—The new ice plant erected by the United Ice Company was opened for business last week.

San Benito, Cal.—The federal court has ordered the sale of the properties of the San Benito Ice and Cold Storage Company.

REFRIGERATION IN IRELAND.

The entire ice supply of the south and west of Ireland is manufactured by a single establishment in Cork, and amounts to only 6 tons per day, writes Consul Wesley Frost, of Cork. In addition there are two breweries, a chilled meat concern, and a butter factory, with perhaps one or two other individual firms, which have their own separate ice-making plants.

The use of ice for household purposes, and even in connection with the very extensive dairy industry, is rendered unnecessary by the moderate temperatures which prevail naturally throughout the summer months. The principal use, accordingly, is by shippers of fresh fish from the western coast of Ireland to foreign countries or to England. A few butchers and makers of ice cream also purchase daily supplies of ice; but the great majority of meat vendors, as well as the liquor bars, operate without the assistance of artificial cooling devices. A few years ago a so-called American bar was opened in Cork, and made a specially advertised feature of iced drinks. Apparently the innovation was not attractive to Irish liquor consumers, as the undertaking was presently abandoned.

For the preservation of meat in the summer season it is customary to use meat screens or cages, sometimes as elaborate as a large refrigerator, which are fly proof and are placed in a cool and drafty place to shelter the meat, milk, cooked fruit and other articles which an American housewife would keep in her ice box.

The large ice-manufacturing plant in Cork previously mentioned utilizes carbonic acid gas machinery made at Dartford, England. The other concerns mentioned utilize the ordinary ammonia refrigerating machinery, such as is commonly seen in the United States, but it is secured from English makers at Derby and Manchester.

DRY AIR DAMAGE IN COLD STORAGE.

At a recent meeting of the British Association of Refrigeration W. D. Sawers presented a paper on the action of excessively dry air in cold storage rooms. Excessively dry air in refrigerating rooms extracts an undue amount of moisture from the goods stored there. This drying action has either been neglected or has been considered as the inevitable result of cold storage. From 3 to 5 per cent. of the weight may be lost in this

way by this drying process, and even more if the storage of products is prolonged.

Besides, this dryness spoils the looks of the product. Mutton looks dried up, and chickens get white spots on their skin that gradually grow larger and larger. This is because the skin underneath becomes dry and hollow. It is of course necessary to partly dry the air of refrigerating rooms. However, when this air comes in direct contact with brine in a refrigerator it becomes excessively dry.

Mr. Sawers has made a certain number of tests regarding the moisture absorbing properties of different solutions of calcium chloride of different strengths and at different temperatures. These solutions were exposed to the air in rooms at a temperature of 60, 35 and 17 degs. Fahr., respectively. The different strengths of the solutions were 20, 25 and 30 per cent., and their density was 1,170, 1,225 and 1,270.

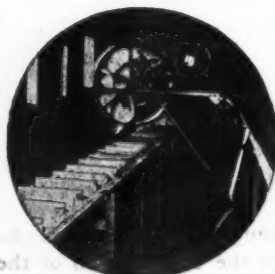
At 60 degs. Fahr., 20 and 25 per cent. of the brine solution loses moisture in a lessening degree, and with 30 per cent. solution the action comes to a standstill. At 35 degs. Fahr., 20 per cent. solution of brine gives up water fairly rapidly; 25 per cent. neither loses nor gains water and 30 per cent. absorbs moisture from the air rapidly. At 16 degs. Fahr. the three solutions absorb moisture with great avidity and in proportion to their strengths.

The tendency is to keep the brine solution unnecessarily strong, as a result of a dread of the solution freezing on the coils. This can be avoided by concentrating the calcium chloride solution by means of sea salt that is not hygroscopic. If the brine is maintained constantly in motion a density of 1,155 at a temperature of 60 degs. Fahr. suffices for a temperature of from 6 to 9 degs. Fahr. (or 17.5 per cent.).

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

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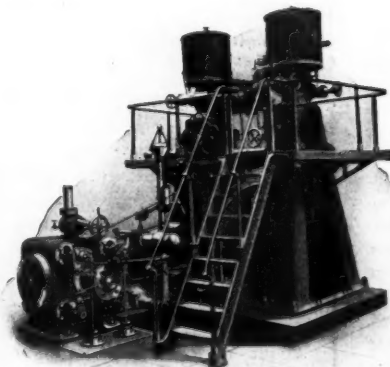
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MASS. COLD STORED EGGS.

The amendments to the Massachusetts law of 1913 relating to the sale of cold storage eggs passed and approved May 20, 1914, go into effect on June 20. The section in question, as amended, reads as follows:

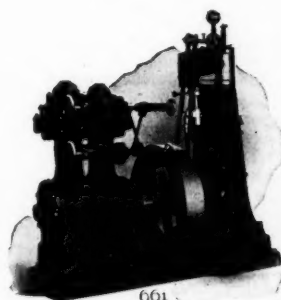
"Section 1. Whenever eggs that have been in cold storage are sold at wholesale or retail, or offered or exposed for sale, the basket, box or other container in which the eggs are placed shall be marked plainly and conspicuously with the words 'cold storage eggs,' or there shall be attached to such container a placard or sign having on it the said words. If eggs that have been in cold storage are sold at retail or offered or exposed for sale without a container, or placed upon a counter or elsewhere, a sign or placard, having the words 'cold storage eggs' plainly and conspicuously marked upon it, shall be displayed in, upon, or immediately above the said eggs; the intent of this act being that cold storage eggs sold or offered or exposed for sale shall be designated in such a manner that the purchaser will know that they are cold storage eggs. The display of the words 'cold storage eggs,' as required by this act, shall be in letters not less than one inch in height and shall be done in such a manner as is approved by the State Board of Health."

MOULDS OF FROZEN FOOD.

The use of refrigeration in the preservation of foods was discussed at a meeting in England of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health. The consideration of the subject led finally to the question of moulds on meat entering the country and inspected by the various officers. The opinion was expressed that most of it was attributable to imperfect refrigeration, poor insulation or careless handling. Slime and moulds, the participants agreed, would readily form wherever moisture and food were found together under certain favorable conditions. The experiences of some officers showed that great care has been exercised in England to protect the consumer against these moulds in case they were harmful and, on the other hand, to protect the importer in case his cargo was not more than superficially harmed.

If the mould were in evidence in small amounts, the Liverpool inspector stated, as in poultry and game, and the under tissues of the flesh showed no decomposition, it was only necessary in most cases to have the mould removed. In the case of beef and mutton where part of the flesh was attacked,

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



YORK VERTICAL SINGLE-ACTING ENCLOSED TYPE MACHINES

are the result of years of experience in building various types of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machines.

Each Machine has built into it the best material, skill and practice at our command. It is the best Machine we know how to build. It is the machine you ought to buy because it can be relied upon in the rush season, when you want to crowd things a bit.

Built in various sizes from 1/2 to 20 tons refrigerating capacity, either belt or steam driven. During the past four months, we have sold over 225 of these small machines. Carried in stock by our Branches in all sizes for immediate delivery.

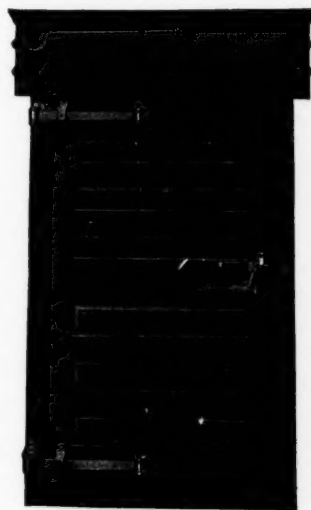
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Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively

York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities



CHANGE OF NAME

On and after September 1st, 1914, "Jones Cold Store Door Company" will change its corporate name and will thereafter be known as—

THE JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

HAGERSTOWN
MARYLAND

No change whatever will be made in the organization or the business of the Company. The personnel of the management and the sales and shop force will be the same as it has been since 1907.

the affected portions were removed, provided the mould had not spread widely.

A chilled beef cargo from Argentina showed blackish and olive green spots, which were found by Professor Massee to be non-pathogenic, and the affected parts were removed, even though the growth had penetrated the sub-cutaneous tissue in a close web. Frozen Chinese bacon entering Liverpool showed white colonies of mould, which caused numerous pits in the skin. A report from a scientist in this case likewise revealed that the fungus was quite harmless—Refrigerating World.

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

H. P. Davis & J. R. B. Davis, Manassas, Va.; one 17-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and the balance of the compression side, also 7-ton freezing and distilling systems.

Clendenin Ice & Cold Storage Company, Clendenin, W. Va.; one 10-ton freezing system and distilling system complete, also one 60-horsepower horizontal return tubular boiler system.

Boggs & Buhl, Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side complete, also one shell and tube brine cooler.

The Mound City Ice Manufacturing & Coal Company, Mound City, Ill.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side complete, also one 15-ton freezing system and a 30-ton distilling system.

Claude G. Piper, Grand Rapids, Mich.; one 11-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Henry Bowen, Adrian, Mich.; one 30-ton horizontal double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and the balance of the compression side complete, also one 15-ton raw water freezing system.

Veto La Ferrara, Bernardino Perlingiero and Lillian La Ferrara, Trenton, N. J.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and the balance of the compression side, including one flooded atmospheric ammonia condenser, also 10-ton freezing and distilling systems and one 50-horsepower horizontal return tubular boiler system.

Hygienic Ice Company, Greenville, Ill.; one 35-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side, including two flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, also 15-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems.

St. Louis Refrigerating & Cold Storage Company, St. Louis, Mo.; one 200-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete.

State Sanatorium, Glencliff, N. H.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Danville Creamery Company, Danville, Va.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side, also a 5-ton flooded freezing system complete.

Peoples Company, Passaic, N. J.; one 125-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and the balance of the compression side, including four double pipe flooded ammonia condensers, also 65-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems and two 165-horsepower horizontal return tubular boiler systems complete.

W. L. Whitten, Andy Hess and J. M. Whitten, Conway, Ark.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and compression side, including two double pipe flooded ammonia condensers, also 10-ton

flooded freezing and distilling systems and a 60-horsepower horizontal return tubular boiler system.

Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Company, Etowah, Tenn.; one 20-ton horizontal double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and the balance of the compression side, also a 10-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Lansdale Ice Company, Lansdale, Pa.; one 37½-ton flooded freezing system complete.

Pearson Page Company, Portland, Ore.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, belt-driven from one 30-horsepower motor, and the balance of the compression side complete, also 5,000 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for the bunker coils and general storage rooms.

Hotel Kesselaer, Troy, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

M. K. Goetz Brewing Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; one 25-ton freezing system.

Logan Ice & Storage Company, Logan, W. Va.; one 35-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a piston valve engine, and the balance of the compression side, including flooded double pipe ammonia condensers, also a 10-ton freezing system.

Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and compression side complete, also a 4-ton freezing system.

Pasadena Ice Company, Pasadena, Cal.; one 90-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a cross compound condensing Corliss engine.

F. Bomboy, Bloomsburg, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Waynesboro Creamery Company, Waynesboro, Va.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Clark Allis, Medina, N. Y.; one 12-ton single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, belt-driven, and high-pressure side complete.

Presbyterian Hospital, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 10-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

J. B. Pratt Company, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.; 8-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems.

Indiana Hospital, Indiana, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Alder Court Apartments, Pittsburgh, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wrights Central Market, Cumberland, Md.; one 2½-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Franklin Wentzel, Braddock, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Janssens Bakeries & Restaurants, Memphis, Tenn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. Chas. F. Rantz, of New Orleans, La.

New Plaza Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

F. A. Stuart, Marshall, Mich.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Walker & Messimer, Harrisburg, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Merchants Despatch Transportation Company, Rochester, N. Y.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating ma-

chine direct connected to a slide valve engine, and high-pressure side complete.

McClellan Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made by John Bouchard & Sons Company, of Nashville, Tenn.

C. C. Puffer, Avon, N. Y.; a one-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Willet Film Company, Fort Lee, N. J.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete, also eight atmospheric Baudelot distilled water coolers.

Washington County Hospital Association, Hagerstown, Md.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Waelder Ice & Utility Company, Waelder, Tex.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and the balance of the compression side, also 6-ton freezing and distilling systems and a 45-horsepower return tubular boiler system.

Kanawha Ice Company, Charleston, W. Va.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Taylor Ice Cream Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

George Piper, Granville, Ohio; one half-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Melville Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Naboth Vineyards, Brockton, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

St. Augustine Ice Company, St. Augustine, Fla.; four double pipe countercurrent ammonia condensers, 10 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 1½-inch and 2-inch pipe.

Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio; five "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 16 feet 6 inches long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

Ebner Ice & Cold Storage Company, Vincennes, Ind.; eight "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe.

The Yale Club, New York, N. Y.; one 125-square foot shell and coil brine cooler.

Harvard Freshman Dormitories, Cambridge, Mass.; one 2½-ton freezing system.

Crystal Ice & Storage Company, Uniontown, Pa.; a 25-ton vertical shell and tube steam condenser.

Beverwyck Brewing Company, Albany, N. Y.; two 125-ton shell and tube brine coolers.

Robert Gair, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one 30 inch by 12 feet drinking water tank.

L. C. Smith, New York, N. Y.; a 25-ton flooded freezing system.

Wegner Machine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; three coils of "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch pipe. These condensers were installed for the Davis Ice Cream Company, of Cambridge, Mass.

Christian Atz Brewing Company, Egg Harbor, N. J.; one Baudelot cooler, 12 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-inch extra heavy polished pipe.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.; a 15-ton condensing side and 2,240 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping. This apparatus will be installed in Nashville, Tenn.

W. W. Cummings, Ottumwa, Iowa; an 18-ton freezing system, less the tank.

John Repp Ice & Cold Storage Company, Glassboro, N. J.; three double pipe counter current brine coolers.

Norfolk Warehouse Corporation, Norfolk, Va.; 100 standard 300-pound freezing cans.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Values Steady—Trade Quiet—Hog Movement Liberal—Packing Increasing—Exports Disappointing—Cash Markets Quiet—Distribution Fair.

The values in the provision market have again been fairly steady, with a continuation of limited speculative interest, and only a moderate trade for distribution. The actual movement of product into jobbers' hands, while fair, is not such as to point to any material change in product stocks at the end of the month, while recently there has been evidence of an increasing hog movement. This is reflected in the packing which has been gaining quite steadily. For the first time since early May the packing for the week has exceeded the corresponding week last year. Contrary to expectations, the decrease in the movement of hogs amounted to less than a million compared with last year, and with the change in the movement, there is possibility that the decrease since March 1 will be partly regained.

The packing for the past week was reported at 605,000 against 590,000 the previous week, and 544,000 last year. Since March 1, the packing has been 7,206,000 against 8,139,000 a year ago. The decrease in the packing has not been reflected in the decrease in the stocks as shown by the June 1 and mid-June statements, so that there has been disposition to look for an end of the month statement, showing very little decrease, or possibly some increase in the total supplies.

The export movement of product continues to be rather limited, although the shipments of lard for the week were quite heavy, amounting to 10,914,000 pounds, but the decrease in the shipments since November 1 have been 107,547,000 pounds. The decrease in the exports of meats has been about 20,000,000 pounds.

The average price of hogs has been fairly well maintained, and values have been influenced somewhat by the increasing movement, still there has been no pressure, and the average for the past week was nearly up to the corresponding week last year and somewhat in excess of the preceding week. The average values for hogs and other livestock for the past week at Chicago, compared with the preceding week, and with the corresponding week in recent years follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$8.25	\$8.55	\$5.50	\$7.90
Previous week	8.10	8.50	5.10	8.00
Cor. week 1913	8.60	8.25	4.55	6.60
Cor. week 1912	7.50	8.30	4.40	6.65
Cor. week 1911	6.35	6.05	3.65	5.60
Cor. week 1910	3.45	7.35	4.60	6.10
Cor. week 1909	7.80	6.40	5.15	7.50
Cor. week 1908	5.75	6.75	4.75	5.80
Cor. week 1907	6.15	6.10	5.60	6.70
Average	\$7.50	\$7.20	\$4.80	\$6.70

The average values of product show on ribs and pork just about the same as last year, but the values for lard are a full cent a pound below a year ago. This should result in a considerable increase in the distribution of lard, and is possibly one explanation of the somewhat larger exports recently seen. The business situation is still one of uncertainty, and is partly accountable for the general

lack of interest in the market, as distributors are not anxious to make large commitments either way. The recent extensive failure in the dry goods trade in New York is one which may possibly be of far-reaching consequence, and tends to show the very indifferent commercial situation.

The crop outlook is, however, so very favorable that there seems to be pretty good ground for looking for fairly good business conditions as the year advances on account of the agricultural situation. There are some complaints from the territory along the Ohio river and in southern Illinois, but elsewhere conditions are good. In the sections named there is some shortage reported in the hay crop, and also a rather disappointing condition in oats and in corn, and a shortage in pasturage, but over a very large section of the country, the pasturage and feed stuffs situation is very promising, while the country is gathering a record breaking winter wheat crop, and there is maintained high promise for spring wheat. At the South all reports show a distinct improvement in the crop situation, particularly cotton. There have been widespread rains east of the Mississippi, but the conditions West have been favorable for cultivation, and as a whole the promise is greatly improved over June 1. With this situation throughout the country the business conditions will sooner or later feel the effect of the crop promise.

Lower priced feed stuffs will make for more profitable conditions for feeding, and stimulate the increase in livestock, although the feedstuffs situation is so uncertain from year to year that farmers are very much at sea as to the possible developments one season to another.

LARD.—There has been a fair export trade the past week, and the market shows a fairly steady tone. Offerings from the West have been fairly well taken. City steam, 9½c.; Middle West, \$10.10@10.20; Western, \$10.30; refined, Continent, \$10.70; South American, \$11.25; Brazil, kegs, \$12.25; compound lard, 8½@8¾c.

PORK.—The market is quiet and fairly steady. Mess is quoted \$22.25@22.75; clear, \$19.50@21; family, \$23@26.

BEEF.—The market is quiet and unchanged. Demand is fair, but values have been influenced by the large supplies of Argentine beef. Demand is also quiet. Family, \$18.50@19.50; mess, \$17.25@18.25; packet, \$17.50@18.50; extra India mess, \$26@27.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 24, 1914:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 38,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 26,071 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 9,633 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 17,937 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 10,796 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 20,529 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 3,161 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 106,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 33,000 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 16,696 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 73,624 lbs.; Hull, England, 145,556 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 52,345 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 40,258 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 726,263

lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 6,340 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 31,451 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 4,580 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 21,223 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 11,000 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 140,600 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 590 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 12,445 lbs.; Bristol, England, 5,767 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 1,219 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 8,552 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 313 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,950 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,537 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 30,620 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,495 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 318,530 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 7,700 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,081 lbs.; Hull, England, 126,350 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,751 lbs.; London, England, 84,738 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 458,835 lbs.; Manchester, England, 15,911 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 613 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 583 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 9,009 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 47,667 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 3,778 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 233,518 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 57,178 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 6,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 2,350 lbs.; Berlin, Germany, 5,104 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 29,300 lbs.; Bristol, England, 385,800 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 40,700 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 286,575 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 13,040 lbs.; Bridgetown, W. I., 32,617 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 31,585 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 12,500 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 97,523 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 23,491 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 121,000 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 6,000 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Colombia, 4,452 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 67,586 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 1,639 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 49,245 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 20,900 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 203,960 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 29,600 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,811 lbs.; Dunkirk, France, 34,643 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 77,975 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 229,257 lbs.; Gibara, Cuba, 26,699 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 14,000 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 655,979 lbs.; Havre, France, 96,582 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 2,642 lbs.; Hull, England, 487,359 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,212 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 23,004 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 8,400 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 69,291 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 263,478 lbs.; London, England, 263,430 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,043 lbs.; Manchester, England, 1,062,925 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 2,750 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 2,240 lbs.; Oruro, Bolivia, 43,800 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 30,807 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 4,330 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 79,797 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 15,329 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 32,617 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 416,737 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 10,061 lbs.; Rome, Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 423,538 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,031 lbs.; Southampton, England, 163,300 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 18,896 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 3,000 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 9,405 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Brussels, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 560 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 35 bbls., 10 tes.; Bridgetown, W. I., 115 bbls., 30 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 12 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 25 bbls.; Havre, France, 50 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 200 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 320 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 510 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Trieste, Austria, 10 bxs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 102 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 bxs.; Bordeaux, France, 50 bxs.; Genoa, Italy, 10 pa.; Gibraltar, Spain, 76 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, June 24, 1914:

BEEF.—Bridgetown, W. I., 177 bbls., 5 tes.; Colon, Panama, 5 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 147 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 67 bbls.;

Gibara, Cuba, 5 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 67 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 80 tes.; Port of Spain, W. I., 15 tes., 203 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 26 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 15½ bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 105 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 69 bbls.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 101,447 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,293 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 650 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 44,279 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 60 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 575 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 590 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 20 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 4 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 tes.; London, England, 100 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,455 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 350 tes.

From Baltimore, Md., to Hamburg, Germany, 57,323 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bridgetown, W. I., 8,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,500 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,100 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,040 lbs.

TALLOW.—Manchester, England, 13,239 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Rotterdam, Holland, 100 tes.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 30 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 30 pa.; London, England, 280 pa.; Manchester, England, 731 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 25 pa.; Bordeaux, France, 6 cs.; Bristol, England, 1,095 pa.; Batavia, Java, 24 pa.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 pa.; Colon, Panama, 123 pa.; Cape Town, Africa, 158 pa.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 75 pa.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 174 pa.; Gibraltar, Spain, 84 pa.; Hull, England, 260 pa.; Havre, France, 14 pa.; London, England, 275 pa.; Manchester, England, 49 cs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 34 cs.; Singapore, Straits Settlements, 65 cs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 25.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs.

ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 12c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 25.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50 @1.65, basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash 80c. per 100 lbs., basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks 1½c., and in bbls., 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4¾@5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¾@7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 8¾@9c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gallon; yellow olive oil, 80@83c. per gallon; green olive oil foots, 7¼@7½c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 11@11½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$7.50@7.60 per lb.; soya bean oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6c. per lb.; corn oil, \$6.45@6.55 per lb.; house grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8@8½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 26.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—		
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.86	@4.80½
Demand sterling.....	4.8795	@4.88
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.8595	@4.85½
Paris—		
Commercial, 90 days....	5.20½	@5.19½+1-32
Commercial, 60 days....	5.19½	@5.19½+1-32
Commercial, sight.....	5.16½	@5.16½+1-32
Berlin—		
Commercial, 90 days....	94	@ 94 9-16
Commercial, 60 days....	94	@ 94 11-16
Commercial, sight.....	95½	@ 95 3-16
Antwerp—		
Commercial, 60 days....	5.24½	@5.25
Amsterdam—		
Commercial, 60 days....	40	@ 40+1-16

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, June 18, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cottonseed Oil.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tons and Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool.....			1513		148	205	381 2578
Mauretania, Liverpool.....	55		634				379 750
Minnehaha, London.....		395	25			25	200 2950
Oceanic, Southampton.....							750
St. Paul, Southampton.....			508				60 4850
Thespis, Manchester.....	30		15				230 1500
Columbia, Glasgow.....			286			50	47 170
President Grant, Hamburg.....	200		25		50	75	1263 5975
George Washington, Bremen.....					105		25 625
Kronprinzess, Cecilie, Bremen.....							10 1000
Noordam, Rotterdam.....	20				57		975 6600
Campanello, Rotterdam.....	8500						
Kristianiafjord, Baltic.....							175
Finland, Antwerp.....	10000	25	345		40	17	325 4800
Niagara, Havre.....	2200						
La Provence, Havre.....							100
Sant' Anna, Marseilles.....						12	
Manuel Calvo, Barcelona.....			16				100
San Guglielmo, Mediterranean.....							795
America, Mediterranean.....			180				
Martha Washington, Mediteranean.....	200					50	350
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean.....	830		162			50	1180
Total	20700	1360	395	3709	400	384	5020 34223

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 24, 1914.—There has been fair inquiry for ground and crushed tankage during the past week, but buyer's and seller's views are so far apart that little business has been done. Packers have been holding firmly for \$2.70 and 10c., f. o. b. Chicago, for high-grade ground tankage, and \$2.90 for ground blood during the summer months, but would probably accept five points less than these prices for prompt shipment. Crushed tankage has been pretty closely sold up at prices around \$2.35 and 10c., and sellers are now asking a fraction higher than this. The demand for lower grades of tankage is limited and prices nominal. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending June 20, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York.....	—	—	—
From Boston.....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 20, 1914, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending June 20, 1914.	Week ending June 20, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to June 20, 1914.
United Kingdom.....	205	145	11,040
Continent.....	90	374	5,823
So. & Cen. Am.....	137	30	7,014
West Indies.....	1,646	1,726	41,232
Br. No. Am. Col.....	156	270	15,143
Other countries.....	10	—	307
Total	2,244	2,545	80,579
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	3,921,975	5,817,400	169,002,720
Continent.....	236,400	363,125	14,069,690
So. & Cen. Am.....	12,000	5,500	2,621,975
West Indies.....	46,500	303,875	5,137,350
Br. No. Am. Col.....	—	—	173,700
Other countries.....	—	—	20,500
Total	4,216,875	6,569,900	211,625,935
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom.....	5,557,270	5,484,158	149,132,157
Continent.....	4,286,050	4,241,648	106,446,179
So. & Cen. Am.....	455,222	233,080	11,851,286
West Indies.....	559,930	700,160	14,449,128
Br. No. Am. Col.....	30,600	1,330	411,160
Other countries.....	24,700	32,950	544,840
Total	10,913,502	10,693,326	282,834,750

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	989	1,968,225	4,305,352
Boston.....	5	412,650	1,878,950
Baltimore.....	—	—	539,500
New Orleans.....	1,250	18,000	1,185,000
Montreal.....	—	1,818,000	3,005,000
Total week	2,244	4,216,875	10,913,502
Previous week ..	1,995	4,764,575	8,049,090
Two weeks ago..	2,371	6,082,525	7,574,388
Cor. week last y'r	2,545	6,569,900	10,693,326

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '13, to June 20, '14.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	16,115,800	16,670,600	554,800
Meats, lbs.....	211,625,935	281,168,294	19,542,359
Lard, lbs.....	282,834,750	390,383,416	107,548,666

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	20/	22/6	@29c.
Oil Cake.....	10c.	14c.	@11c.
Bacon.....	20/	22/6	@28c.
Lard, tierces.....	20/	22/6	@28c.
Cheese.....	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats.....	20/	22/6	@25c.
Butter.....	30/	36/	@25c.
Tallow.....	20/	22/6	@25c.
Pork, per barrel.....	20/	22/6	@30c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The sagging tendency of tallow values is still in evidence. Business is slow. Sales are made occasionally, but not in quantities that denote confidence among buyers. Fortunately stocks are not burdensome at any important center, so that the situation is kept free of demoralization. Prices have not receded to a basis, where stocking up is inspired. In fact, very few in the trade anticipate a broad buying movement. Conservatism is shown on every hand, and it appears as soon as one unsatisfactory feature is removed, another develops. In this regard the failure of the big dry goods corporation was widely discussed.

The foreign market continues heavy. At the London auction sale this week moderate offerings caused further declines. Export business here is virtually unheard of. Claim is made that more stuff will be received from the other side, representing importations under the new tariff act, and while fresh offerings are not pressed, these arrivals have their effect in keeping down the demand in general.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 6c. nominal, after having sold at that level. City specials are at 6½¢@6¾¢, with some outsiders having disposed of stuff on the basis of 6¾¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—Rumors have been current that sales have been made under the 8c. level, but these lack confirmation. Oleomargarine makers have bought a little stuff recently, paying 8c. for it. Demand on the whole is routine.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been weak, with further decline on considerable selling pressure in the foreign markets. Extras are quoted at New York at 9½¢@9¾¢, and 59 florins at Rotterdam.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASES.—The situation is unchanged. Good qualities are steadily held, but sales are small and demand quiet. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½¢@6c.; bone, 5½¢@6c.; house, 5¼¢@6c.

COCCANUT OIL.—The spot market is firm with light supplies, and Ceylon oil has been difficult to buy on the spot. Forward deliveries are only about steady. Cochín, 10½¢@11c.; arrival, 10¼¢@10½¢; Ceylon, 9½¢@9¾¢; shipment, 8¼¢@9c.

CORN OIL.—The demand is quiet, with prices showing very little change. Prices quoted at \$6.45@6.55 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull, with values unchanged. Spot is quoted at 6½¢@6¾¢.

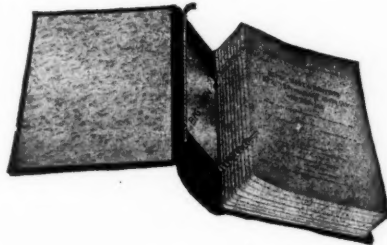
PALM OIL.—The situation has changed but little during the week. Buying is moderate in volume, with consumers showing very little interest in forward deliveries. Prime red spot, 6½¢@6¾¢; to arrive, 6½¢; Lagos, spot, 7¼¢; to arrive, 6¾¢@7c.; palm kernel, 8½¢@8¾¢; shipment, 8¾¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is dull but fairly steady. For 20 cold test, 96¢@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80¢@82c.; prime, 67c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c.

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FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 44,263 quarters, compared to 38,813 quarters last week and 25,766 quarters two weeks ago. Direct shipments from South America included 22,937 quarters of chilled beef and 14,902 quarters frozen. Shipments of beef via England comprised 2,818 chilled and 3,606 frozen.

Mutton imports totalled 7,705 sheep and 9,758 lambs, compared to 42,745 last week. Of these 5,063 lambs were from Australia and New Zealand, and 7,705 sheep and 4,695 lambs from South America. Veal imports totalled 174 quarters and sides from South America. Arrivals of canned meats included 1,282 cases via Europe.

Offal imports included 16,806 bags and packages of beef pieces, trimmings, etc., and 525 bags of sheep offal.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 25.—Wholesale prices of green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are as follows: Pork loins, 17¢@18c.; green hams, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 14½¢; do., 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 14½¢; green clear bellies, 6¢@10 lbs. ave., 15½¢; do., 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; green rib bellies, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 14½¢; do., 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6¢@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 14½¢; do., 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 13½¢; S. P. rib bellies, 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; S. P. hams, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 14½¢; do., 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 18¢@20 lbs. ave., 16c.

Western prices are as follows: Pork loins, 8¢@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; do., 10¢@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 12¢@14 lbs. ave., 14¢@14½¢; do., 14¢@16 lbs. ave., 13½¢@14c.; boneless butts, 13½¢; Boston butts, 12½¢; skinned shoulders, 11½¢; lean trimmings, 10½¢; regular trimmings, 8½¢; neck ribs, 3c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 5c.; tails, 6½¢@7c.; kidneys, 5c.; ears, 3c.

Tierce Goods: S. P. ribs (half sheets), \$25 @26; S. P. pig tongues, 12½¢; S. P. pig tails, \$21.

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COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ marks; butter oil, 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ marks; summer yellow, 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins; choice summer white, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ florins, and butter oil, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, June 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ francs; prime winter yellow, 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ francs; choice summer white oil, 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 26.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ s.; summer yellow, 34 $\frac{1}{8}$ s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 25.—Crude cottonseed oil, old crop, steady at 47c.; no interest in new crop yet. Spot meal, \$25.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 25.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$27.50@28 per short ton. Hulls steady, \$8@8.25, loose. As stocks are practically cleaned up there is little business doing.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 25, 1914.—From the closing prices of the 10th the cotton oil market moved up some 7 to 10 points in the old crop and 3 to 4 points in the new crop deliveries. The advancing lard market and the good buying for consuming accounts, together with quite free covering by nervous shorts, was responsible for the advances scored. At the high levels the consuming trade again withdrew, and shorts became less anxious and the market then started to ease off again. Better cotton weather conditions also started to become a factor at this time.

In the absence of the demand from the consuming trade except in a light way the market began to show almost daily declines. Liquidation of long July oil has since forced that delivery down some 26 points from the recent high level. As sellers of July oil were in a good many cases the buyers of the August and September deliveries, these latter deliveries show only some 14 and 17 points decline respectively during the same time.

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CABLE ADDRESS "COTTON OIL"

Short selling of September oil on the reported improvement in the cotton crop was probably responsible for the greater decline in that delivery over August. Quite liberal selling of the new crop months was also in evidence during the past week. This selling was also on crop news.

At the close of the week the consuming trade is showing some disposition to trade again. This fact will probably tend to prevent very much further declines. On any further concessions in the old crop months we would advise conservative buying.

Closing prices.					
	June 10.	High.	Low.	Close June 24.	
July	\$7.37 b	\$7.39 a	\$7.47	\$7.21	\$7.21 b \$7.22 a
Aug.	7.49 b	7.50 a	7.57	7.43	7.42 b 7.44 a
Sept.	7.58 b	7.60 a	7.65	7.48	7.48 b 7.49 a
Oct.	7.46 b	7.48 a	7.49	7.33	7.32 b 7.34 a
Dec.	7.06 b	7.10 a	7.12	6.98	6.87 b 6.89 a

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government reports of exports of domestic cottonseed oil for the month of May, by ports of export, show the following:

Customs district.	Bbls.
Georgia	48
New York	16,504
Virginia	1,082
Galveston	31
New Orleans	6,460
Buffalo	3,204
Dakota	891
E. Vermont	10
Michigan	750
St. Lawrence	4,636

Total May, 1914.....33,616
Total May, 1913.....51,845

Exports for the season from September 1, 1913, up to the end of May, 1914, are given by the government reports as approximately 430,607 barrels.

TEXAS COTTON OIL SITUATION.

Advices to The National Provisioner from Roy McCutchan, cottonseed products broker at Austin, Tex., indicate continued conservatism on the part of producers of oil and meal as regards the disposal of their new crop product. Mr. McCutchan says:

"At this time last year several hundred tanks of Texas new crop crude cottonseed oil had been sold by the mills for shipment August-September and October. Some mills have sold approximately all of the oil they would make to November first. Heavy sales were made in cake and meal for domestic use last year during May and June for shipment in August, September and October.

"The lateness of the cotton crop this year and its doubtful condition has caused general waiting, and but very few tanks of oil have been sold for August-September shipment. No cake has been sold for future shipment to the domestic trade.

"Some mills, being influenced by the realization that the demand for meal and cake for domestic use will be far short of what it was last year, have and are taking advantage of the high cake export market to book shipments first made as made August-September."

"The Texas cotton crop is about thirty days late."

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Apathetic Demand—Prices Lower—Near Months Liquidated—Speculative Support Light—Cotton Weather Better for a Period—New Crude Oil Offered Sparingly.

To sum up the general opinion in the cottonseed oil trade, lower levels would seem inevitable, yet there are comparatively few who are anticipating a severe break. The fact that the big refining concerns are willing to part with considerable spot oil at times does much to spread the pessimistic feeling. These interests declare without reservation that their business in distributing actual oil to consumers is very disappointing. Idle clerks in the various cotton oil offices attest to the dullness of conditions. It would not be amiss to mention here the conservatism of most business centers. In this connection, the crumbling of one of the world's largest mercantile institutions was not psychological.

The question is repeatedly asked—why the price of spot cotton oil is maintained at over the seven cent level. Those who are not bearish assert that if there is a fair amount of oil yet to be sold, the logical move for interests controlling it would be to liquidate stuff wherever possible, and the local contract market affords an outlet. Arguments such as this are reasonably impres-

sive, but the fact remains that people who have oil to sell would profit to only a meagre extent by lowering prices, or attempting to unload on others, who are in virtually the same position.

The consuming demand for oil is unquestionably routine. Foreign business is of discouraging volume, and the exports from week to week are small enough at even this late date to excite comment. Unless there is betterment during the summer, the season's outward movement will not touch the 500,000 barrel mark, which in itself represents one of the poorest seasons of recent years in cotton oil industry. Of course, various factors interfere, yet it would seem that every effort should be made by those interested in the cotton oil trade to expand the business with Europe and other foreign countries, just as the field in the United States has been made more fertile.

Speculators do not enthuse these days over the opportunities in the market. They have learned that selling the list on the diffident consumptive trade alone has been a costly operation, or at least one that has yielded only small returns. In fact, many declare that the extent of the short interest during the past several months has been a sustain-

ing influence at different periods. Likewise, the evident depleted stocks among consumers have kept underlying conditions fairly healthy, as frequently consumers have had to enter the market for supplies, irrespective of prices.

Practically this same condition prevails at present. Users of oil are content to adhere to their stand, and outsiders are following the fluctuations closely, even though they are not vitally interested by actual commitments. The belief prevails that large refiners will tender about 20,000 barrels of oil on July contracts, and if this oil is absolutely released to pass into other channels, it would attest most strongly to the difficulty in selling stuff to consumers.

There remain about two months of this season, and much can happen to result in a modification of the bearish views now entertained by so many interests identified with the trade. A rise in the lard market, which has long been awaited, does not seem to be imminent. The fat situation, down to greases, has a great deal of room for improvement in this country, and the foreign grease situation is no different. However, many regard conditions as surrounding the meat trade as fairly strong, and, obviously, strength in this

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division would reflect on the lard market. It should be borne in mind that the United States promises to raise close on to 900,000-000 bushels of wheat, if not more, and as far as can be ascertained at this date, feed-stuffs in general will be cheap, particularly as compared with some periods of last year. The influence of this on hog products cannot be underestimated.

The development of the cotton crop is being closely followed. The South is asking about 1/2c. per pound more for new crop oil at this date than last year, and there does not seem to be any hurry on their part to hedge by selling the far off months in the local contract market, at near the 7c. basis. Beneficial showers have occurred over the central and Eastern cotton belt, with more favorable conditions West, but the outlook is not by any means bright. The crop is late, particularly in the West, boll weevil reports are numerous, and a trying period, on account of heat and storms is still ahead, not to mention the redoubtable frost date. The July 1 Government Report is expected to show a cotton condition of from 78 to 79 against 81.8 last year; the acreage estimate is thought likely to show a small decrease.

The final report of the Census Bureau makes the amount of seed produced from last year's crop 6,305,000 tons against 6,104,000 tons the previous year; seed crushed 4,767,802 tons against 4,579,508 tons the previous year.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 20, 1914.—Spot, \$7.20@7.35; June, \$7.24@7.32; July, \$7.30@7.31; August, \$7.48@7.49; September, \$7.54@7.55; October, \$7.35@7.37; November, \$7.02@7.04; December, \$6.94@6.97; January, \$6.94@6.95. Futures closed at 1 decline to 1 advance. Sales were: July, 1,100, \$7.30@7.29; August, 900, \$7.48; September, 800, \$7.55. Total sales, 2,800 bbls. Good off, \$7.05@7.30; off, \$7@7.30; reddish off, \$6.90@7.20; winter, \$7.40; summer, \$7.40; prime crude, S. E., \$6.27@6.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, June 22, 1914.—Spot, \$7.20@7.32; June, \$7.24@7.30; July, \$7.27@7.29; August, \$7.47@7.49; September, \$7.54@7.55; October, \$7.34@7.36; November, \$7@7.02; December, \$6.93@6.96; January, \$6.92@6.94. Futures closed at unchanged to 3 decline. Sales were: July, 4,200, \$7.29@7.28; August, 400, \$7.49@7.48; September, 2,700, \$7.55@7.54; October, 500, \$7.36; November, 200, \$7.02; January, 300, \$6.93. Total sales, 8,300 bbls. Good off, \$7.05@7.30; off, \$6.98@7.25; reddish off, \$6.85@7.20; winter, \$7.40; summer, \$7.40; prime crude, S. E., \$6.27@6.40; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 23, 1914.—Spot, \$7.15@7.26; June, \$7.19@7.26; July, \$7.23@7.24; August, \$7.43@7.44; September, \$7.51@7.53; October, \$7.34@7.35; November, \$6.98@7; December, \$6.91@6.94; January, \$6.91@6.93. Futures closed at unchanged to 5 decline. Sales were: July, 5,800, \$7.27@7.23; August, 3,000, \$7.48@7.44; September, 4,900, \$7.55@7.52; October, 600, \$7.36@7.34; November, 100, \$7; January, 1,700, \$6.93@6.92. Total sales, 16,100 bbls. Good off, \$7@7.26; off, \$6.95@7.15; reddish off, \$6.70@7.10; winter, \$7.30; summer, \$7.30; prime crude, S. E., \$6.27 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, June 24, 1914.—Spot, \$7.10@7.30; June, \$7.11@7.30; July, \$7.21@7.22; August, \$7.42@7.44; September, \$7.48@7.49; October, \$7.32@7.34; November, \$6.98@7; December, \$6.87@6.89; January, \$6.88@6.89. Futures closed at unchanged to 8 decline. Sales were: July, 3,400, \$7.22@7.21; August, 300, \$7.43; September, 3,800, \$7.52@7.48; October, 1,000, \$7.33; December, 200, \$6.90@6.89; January, 900, \$6.90@6.88. Total sales, 9,600 bbls. Good off, \$6.95@7.26; off, \$6.90@7.20; reddish off, \$6.80@7.10; winter, \$7.40@8; summer, \$7.55@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.27 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, June 25, 1914.—

Spot, \$7.18; June, \$7.15; July, \$7.21@7.22; August, \$7.42@7.43; September, \$7.48@7.49; October, \$7.31@7.33; November, \$6.98@7; December, \$6.88@6.90; January, \$6.88@6.90. Futures closed 4 advance to 1 decline. Sales were: July, 9,500, \$7.21@7.20; August, 3,300, \$7.43@7.41; September, 6,300, \$7.48@7.47; October, 300, \$7.32@7.31; November, 100, \$6.99; January, 1,000, \$6.89@6.88. Total sales, 20,500 bbls. Good off, \$7.05; off, \$7@7.22; reddish off, \$6.70@7.22; winter, \$7.40@8; summer, \$7.55@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.27@6.33; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending June 25, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending June 25, 1914.	Since Sept. 1, 1913.	
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.	
Adelaide, Australia	—	64	
Antwerp, Belgium	—	616	
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	807	
Barbados, W. I.	517	5,950	
Barcelona, Spain	—	50	
Belize, Honduras	—	52	
Bergen, Norway	—	210	
Bocas del Toro	40	78	
Bordeaux, France	—	135	
Bristol, England	—	25	
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	16,287	
Callao, Peru	—	6	
Cape Town, Africa	273	2,911	
Cardenas, Cuba	—	5	
Cartagena, Colombia	—	8	
Ceara, Brazil	—	5	
Christiania, Norway	—	465	
Christiansand, Norway	—	105	
Colon, Panama	26	2,978	
Constantinople, Turkey ..	—	100	
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	5,680	
Cristobal, Panama	—	15	
Curacao, Leeward Islands ..	—	12	
Demerara, British Guiana ..	—	1,217	
Fremantle, Australia	—	118	
Fiume, Austria	—	100	
Genoa, Italy	—	18,773	
Gibraltar, Spain	—	25	
Glasgow, Scotland	—	4,620	
Hamburg, Germany	200	10,925	
Hamilton, W. I.	—	100	
Havana, Cuba	23	1,661	
Havre, France	100	8,515	
Hull, England	—	737	
Iquique, Chile	—	560	
Kingston, W. I.	135	4,466	
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	15	
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	40	
La Plata, A. R.	—	200	
Liverpool, England	—	19,902	
London, England	100	16,688	
Macoris, S. D.	—	82	
Manchester, England	—	9,597	
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	2	
Marseilles, France	—	6,409	
Matanzas, Cuba	—	174	
Melbourne, Australia	50	327	
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	542	
Montevideo, Uruguay	1,018	8,887	
Naples, Italy	—	2,871	
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	165	
Para, Brazil	—	866	
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	239	
Piraeus, Greece	—	3,247	
Ponce, P. R.	—	23	
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	428	
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	101	
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	83	
Port Limon, C. R.	4	383	
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17	
Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	4	
Progreso, Mexico	—	518	
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	23	
Punta Arenas, Chile	—	696	
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	4,341	
Rotterdam, Holland	—	13,363	
St. John, N. F.	—	75	
St. John, W. I.	—	50	
Sanchez, S. D.	—	914	
San Domingo, S. D.	—	152	
San Juan, P. R.	5	1,747	
Santiago, Cuba	9	1,067	
Santa Marta, Colombia	—	35	
Santos, Brazil	—	3,131	
Singapore, Straits Settlements	—	2	
Southampton, England	—	200	
Sydney, Australia	—	580	
Trieste, Austria	210	17,733	
Trinidad, W. I.	—	596	
Turks Island, W. I.	—	16	
Valparaiso, Chile	—	4,630	
Venice, Italy	230	8,164	
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	186	
Total	2,940	221,286	
From New Orleans—			
Antwerp, Belgium	—	6,435	
Bocas del Toro	—	52	
Bremen, Germany	—	1,015	
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	500	
Christiania, Norway	—	10,665	
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	225	
Genoa, Italy	—	777	
Glasgow, Scotland	—	125	
Gothenberg, Sweden	225	2,000	
Hamburg, Germany	100	5,808	
Havana, Cuba	100	3,030	
Kingston, W. I.	—	60	
Liverpool, England	—	650	
London, England	—	350	
Manchester, England	—	6,600	
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	2	
Progreso, Mexico	—	1,434	
Puerto Mexico	—	1,360	
Rotterdam, Holland	—	15,303	
San Juan, P. R.	—	450	
Tampico, Mexico	—	508	
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	2,212	
Total	425	59,609	
From Galveston—			
Antwerp, Belgium	—	200	
Bremen, Germany	—	100	
Havana, Cuba	—	611	
Progreso, Cuba	—	200	
Rotterdam, Holland	—	100	
Tampico, Mexico	—	260	
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	100	
Total	—	1,571	
From Baltimore—			
Glasgow, Scotland	—	75	
Havre, France	—	3,425	
Liverpool, England	—	150	
Rotterdam, Holland	—	50	
Total	—	3,700	

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Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

From Philadelphia—	
Christiania, Norway	104
Genoa, Italy	806
Total	910
From Savannah—	
Bergen, Norway	696
Christiania, Norway	1,215
Christiansand, Norway	183
Christiansund, Norway	122
Gothenberg, Sweden	333
Hamburg, Germany	3,654
Liverpool, England	729
London, England	2,226
Manchester, England	606
Rotterdam, Holland	33,587
Stavanger, Norway	273
Tonsberg, Norway	244
Tromsø, Norway	135
Total	43,919
From Newport News—	
Christiania, Norway	100
Liverpool, England	125
London, England	136
Total	361
From Norfolk—	
Glasgow, Scotland	1,985
Hamburg, Germany	1,065
Liverpool, England	11,015
London, England	1,226
Rotterdam, Holland	3,086
Total	18,377
From San Francisco—	
Guatemala	3
Honduras	1
Hong Kong, China	2
Mexico	1
Nicaragua	1
Yokohama, Japan	13
Total	21
From Mobile—	
Buenos Aires, A. R.	2,238
Total	2,238
From all other ports—	
Canada	54,447
Mexico (including overland) ..	2,394
Total	56,841

	Week ending June 25.	Since Sept. 1.	Same period 1912.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	2,940	221,286	393,882
From New Orleans	425	59,609	126,888
From Galveston	—	1,571	10,909
From Baltimore	—	3,700	12,130
From Philadelphia	—	910	2,378
From Savannah	—	43,999	42,478
From Newport News	—	361	14,005
From Norfolk	—	18,377	17,264
From San Francisco	—	21	144
From Boston	—	—	947
From Mobile	—	2,238	6,186
From all other ports	—	56,841	102,729
Total	3,365	408,913	729,940

HANDLING COTTONSEED IN MILL.

At the recent convention of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association E. P. Kidd discussed the handling of cottonseed at the mill as one of the most important topics for the mill man to consider.

"Next to a correction in the evils of method of buying seed, comes the importance of grading and taking care of them after they are received at the mill," stated Mr. Kidd. He thought the main reason why more business-like methods were not observed in buying was that the other fellow was not given the credit of having as good judgment as ourselves, and the greed for tonnage overshadowed other more important items in oil milling.

The oil mill superintendent, he thought, exercised more judgment along this line than the manager, for if the superintendent discovered a shipment of damaged or dirty seed he usually reported it to the office, but if the bill of lading revealed the fact that the shipment was from a regular source, the office too often let the matter go for fear of losing a customer.

The seed after grading should be placed in separate bins as to quality, so that the off or damaged seed would not be worked with the prime seed, making the entire crush "off," but it should be worked separately. He advocated cleaning the seed before storing, and running them through an automatic weighing machine, paying the shipper for clean seed only, as shown by weight. This, too, would lessen the possibility of heating, as excess moisture and dirt and foreign matter is the cause of heating.

He stated that seed-drying machinery was now being placed on the market which the manufacturers claimed would dry the seed out sufficiently to reduce the moisture below the heating stage, and he recommended using

these if they proved to do what their makers claimed. He called attention to the fact that the oil was now used largely for domestic purposes, and the higher grade manufactured the wider the trade territory would extend, and stated that handling the seed should not stop in the seed house, but cleanliness should be observed through the entire process from car to oil tank.

CATTLE HELP COTTON OIL MILL.

At the recent convention of the Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association Dr. Tait Butler, editor of the Progressive Farmer, talked to the oil men on the benefits of diversified farming and cattle raising to the cotton oil mill. He said that specialization in farming was what was needed rather than the generally accepted definition of diversification—"a little bit of everything"—which usually meant "everything little."

He stated that the average production per acre in the State of Mississippi was about 200 pounds of lint cotton, 15 to 20 bushels of corn, and about the same of oats. This yield per acre, Dr. Butler stated, could be increased within five years to 400 pounds of lint cotton and 50 to 60 bushels of corn. The soil of Mississippi was poor because of the method of cultivation and the character of crops raised. The soil was robbed of its fertility during the winter months by clearing off the fields, by pasturing, or otherwise leaving the soil bare, thus permitting the plant food to leak out.

In diversifying, such crops should be raised as would build up the soil, thus furnishing the soil with the needed elements through the crops grown. Nitrogen, he stated, could be furnished the soil by decaying vegetable matter, and this should remain in the fields through the winter months instead of leaving the ground bare. For the other elements he

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recommended a sufficient quantity of legumes.

The cattle industry, he stated, was needed in the South to consume the grass, to use the cottonseed meal in the South as a feed, and to save the corn stalk. Forty per cent. of the feeding value of the corn is in the stalk, usually allowed to bleach in the fields or burn. He stated that cattle feeders were the only people who could pay more than \$30 per ton for cottonseed meal.

The price of meal is now based upon its fertilizing value, which is regulated by the price of such materials as furnished these elements, which was \$30 per ton. In other words, all the fertilizing qualities of cottonseed meal can be bought in other materials at \$30 per ton.

The true value of cottonseed meal is its feeding value plus the fertilizing value of the droppings of the cattle. Experiments have proven, he stated, that the droppings contained \$22.50 per ton fertilizing value, and this, added to the \$30, or present value as a feed, made \$30 cottonseed meal actually worth \$52.50 per ton, the price it should bring.

Feeding experiments prove that \$30 cottonseed meal is equal to corn at 48c. per bushel. At the present price of corn, or 80c. per bushel, cottonseed meal is worth \$50 per ton. This, he stated, was not a theory, but was the tabulated results of experiments conducted for the purpose of demonstrating relative feeding values of various feedstuffs. The South must raise cattle and feed them on cottonseed meal if the price is to be advanced to its real value. The higher and real value of meal will come with the introduction of cattle.

He called attention to feeding experiments in giving cottonseed meal to horses, and stated that it had been demonstrated that horses and mules did better if they received 2 lbs. of meal per day; and as there were approximately 250,000 horses and mules in Mississippi, feeding them 2 lbs. per day for 300 days per year would consume about 75,000 tons of meal, which in addition to giving better results to the animal would furnish to the farmers \$22.50 per ton in fertilizer if the manure was saved.

WORK OF BUREAU OF COMMERCE.

That branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are of great assistance to American merchants and manufacturers who are interested in foreign markets for their goods is evidenced by the reports just received by Secretary of Commerce Redfield covering the work for the month of May in the four branches which have so far been established. These branches are at New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco.

In addition to the usual correspondence incident to the office management, each branch has in the course of compilation an index of the exporters in the district represented by it. The names contained in this exporters' index are secured by the use of special forms, which are sent to manufacturers and business houses which may be interested in export trade. When the returns are made the information procured is carefully recorded. The lists are utilized daily to distribute the Bureau's various publications and to place in the hands of exporting firms that may be

interested the confidential information relating to foreign trade opportunities.

The men in charge of the various branches are commercial agents of knowledge and experience, and as rapidly as possible they are extending their personal acquaintance among exporting concerns in an effort to secure their cordial co-operation and support. Many visitors are received, the number at the New York office during May approximating 485, at Chicago 167, at San Francisco 87, and at New Orleans 33.

But a more aggressive plan is being pursued. As time permits personal calls are made on business concerns and associations, the number last month ranging from 86 at San Francisco down to 11 at Chicago and New Orleans. Also, when opportunities offer, conventions and commercial organizations are addressed relative to the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and its branch offices.

THE COST OF VERMIN.

Many popular beliefs on medical subjects seem to be based on instinct without any facts to justify them, yet increasing knowledge in new fields frequently justifies opinions which have been held for centuries. Rats, mice, flies, mosquitoes and the various forms of body parasites have always been held in contempt and disgust, and always and everywhere have been regarded as vermin. Growing knowledge of the important role played by these lower forms of animal life in the transmission of diseases is ample justification for the feeling.

The attention which has been called to parasites and scavengers of the human race has resulted in demonstrating another reason why mankind has always abhorred them. They are an exceedingly expensive luxury. The Journal of the American Medical Association discusses the amount of damage done in this country by rats, and estimates that there are in the United States at least 300,000,000 of these animals, alike destructive to property and dangerous to health. Rats are said to destroy \$100,000,000 worth of grain every year in this country, or enough to feed one hen for every man, woman and child in the nation.

The annual cost of rats to the nation is estimated at \$360,000,000. In addition, the rat population of the country forms a fertile field for the dissemination of bubonic plague, which only needs a starting point in any of our seaports to spread throughout the country and cause the loss of thousands of lives.

It is estimated that the difference between the market value of an animal free from the cattle tick and one infected with it is about \$8 per cow, and that the cattle tick is today costing the stockmen of the country \$1,000,000,000 each decade, or \$100,000,000 each year. The discovery and development of bacteriology showed that man had been carrying on for centuries an unconscious struggle with the lower forms of vegetable life. Recent additions to our knowledge of the habits and characteristics of vermin show that an equally relentless struggle has been going on between man and the lower forms of animal life.—Springfield Republican.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

SOUTH CAROLINA CRUSHERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 16.)

sult that John T. Stevens, of Kershaw, was elected president; F. H. Hendrix, of Leesville, vice-president; B. F. Taylor, of Columbia, secretary and treasurer, and W. B. West, of Columbia, assistant secretary. Speeches were made by all these gentlemen, thanking the body for the honors conferred upon them. Secretary B. F. Taylor in a most fitting way presented to John A. Hudgens, the retiring president, a beautiful silver service as a token of appreciation of the association of his faithful and earnest work in behalf of the association. Mr. Hudgens responded to this in a most feeling speech, stating that while he was going out as president, he is still willing and ready to aid in advancing the interests of the industry.

On the evening of the 17th a banquet was given by the association. Covers were laid for 125 guests and the "Song Book" of the association was much in evidence. The speeches were not listened to very attentively on this occasion, with the exception of the one made by C. FitzSimons, who is easily the favorite at all these gatherings. Mr. FitzSimons from time to time during the meeting added greatly to its pleasure. He is so earnest, so simple and so forceful in his remarks that he is always heard. Perhaps no man in the business has given more of his time and talent to the general welfare of the cotton oil industry.

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.
Vice-President, J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, T. J. Kidd, Birmingham.
Vice-President, J. W. Radney, Roanoke.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, E. S. Ready, Helena.
Vice-President, J. P. Faucette, Argenta.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. Fishburne, Little Rock.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, F. N. Bridgers, Wilson, N. C.
Vice-President, E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro, N. C.
Secretary, H. A. White, Greenville, N. C.
Treasurer, F. C. Dunn, Kinston, N. C.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, P. D. McCarley, Atlanta.
Vice-President, E. C. Ponder, Rutledge.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

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Vice-President, W. P. Hayne, Boyce.
Secretary-Treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, J. B. Perry, Grenada.
Vice-President, W. H. Madden, Yazoo City.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. McInnis, Jackson.

OKLAHOMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, A. G. Eakins, Shawnee.
Vice-President, Geo. H. Walker, Muskogee.
Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Aydelotte, Oklahoma City.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, John T. Stevens, Kershaw.
Vice-President, F. H. Hendrix, Leesville.
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Patrick Grogan, Houston.
Vice-President, B. W. Couch, Fort Worth.
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues active and strong, especially on native varieties, but branded stock holds steady, and with the big buyer operating the business in branded has increased this week. The total sales this week up to date, including about 5,000 hides moved late last week that were not listed under former transactions, foot up to close to 70,000 hides, and make about 150,000 hides sold since early last week. Tanners as a rule have been operating with a fair degree of confidence, believing that the prospects for future business as based on crop conditions, etc., were good, but as to what effect the financial troubles among large dry goods interests will have on general sentiment remains to be seen, but perhaps it will only be "psychological." Native steers continue to hold firm on the basis of last sales of Junes at 19½c. and Julys at 19½c. Further sales at these prices since those noted early in the week have not been large, although one packer has just sold several cars of Julys ahead at 19½c. Packers continue to predict that late July and August salting will sell at up to 20c., but a number have apparently been very willing to accept 19½c. for Julys. Back salting hides are quiet. Spread native steers are strong as per the late sales by two packers of June to January ahead at 20½c. As previously noted this price was for stuck throats, and the koshers are to go along at 19½c. The koshers will not be separated, but will be salted along with the stuck throats, and when taken up an allowance of 1c. will be made. As previously noted one packer is reported to have sold all he will make and the other a car a month, or seven cars in all. Texas steers are being moved to some extent in the light and extreme weights, but at no higher prices for late takeoff than was obtained for spring salting which shows an easy tendency as compared with native hides which have advanced considerably, and the heavy weight Texas are almost entirely neglected. One packer has made a further sale of 3,000 first half of June salting light and extremes together at 18½c. for both, and this is the price confirmed on a sale of 6,000 noted yesterday by the same packer of May salting. There are accumulations of May and June heavy Texas, and with but little inquiry for these buyers are quite sure they could purchase May-June-July salting at 19c. if they made the bid. Butt brands are well cleaned up with most packers for June at 18c., and some Julys sold at 18½c., as was noted last week, but one packer still has Junes, as he asks 18½c. for them. Colorados continue quite active and another packer has sold 6,000 Junes at the unchanged price of 17¾c. The market is now fairly well cleaned up on Junes with the exception of the holdings of one packer who has not sold on account of his asking price being 18c. Branded cows are unchanged, and last sales of April-May-June without Fort Worths were at 18½c. Native cows are without further change. Heavies last sold at 19c. for late June and July, and July lights are not obtainable under 19½c. and packers predict 19¾@20c. for these later.

Native and branded bulls are unchanged. The late sale by a packer consisted of 300 January-June natives at 15½c. and 300 March 1 to July branded at 15c., both from Oklahoma, and a car of branded bulls from Kansas City at 14½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The undertone of the market continues firm, but it is believed that the advances lately asked will not be realized until all late takeoff hides are offered. The Chicago dealers still decline to offer strictly short-haired hides owing to the fact that the receipts they get in continue to contain some medium and long hair. There is a scattering demand, but trade generally is not active, as in the packer market. Buffs continue quotable at 16@16¼c. as to lots. Lots more than half short hair rule at 16¼c., while those less than half short hair sell at 16c. For choice stock running nearly all short hair 16½c. is firmly asked. The supplies on the market are only moderate. Heavy cows are easy at 15¾@16c. for current receipts that contain quite a few long hair, but a recently reported sale of 15½c. is understood consisted of a below grade lot out of which the dealer had sold the cream, probably at 16c., or possibly even more. Extremes rule at 17¼@17½c. for average good late receipts, and anything special up to 17¾@18c. There was a sale given out of a car of long hair at 17¼c., but this was a good mixed haired lot. Mostly long hair are freely offered at 17c. and not quotable over 16¾c. In fact one car of indifferent quality sold at 16½c. Heavy steers firm 16c. for late receipts. Bulls are quiet and easy at 13½@14c. as to lots.

Later.—Buffs are offered at 16¼c. for lots running over 50 per cent. short hair with no sales, but there was a reported sale of two cars of nearly all short-haired buffs at 16½c. Some offerings from outside Western points include car lots of 45-lb. and up cows at 16c. selected, delivered in Chicago, and a car of long-haired extremes is offered at 16¼c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is quiet and tendency remains rather easy despite firmness talked in some quarters. A car of very choice outside cities estimated as good as most Chicago cities sold 20¼c. Chicago cities range 20@20½c., according to what they are and outside cities range 19¾@20½c. Mixed lots are offered 19¾c., and countries range 18@19c.

Later.—Some choice outside cities are offered at 20½c., and a car of Ohio skins at 19¾c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market strong. Packer shearlings sell well at 65@70c., and lambs firm 90c., with up to 95c. asked. Country stock is firm at 50@75c. for lambs and 30@45c. for shearlings.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues to rule quiet on common varieties, and no trading is noted. There is not much of account on the market outside of Bogotas, and most of these are in store, and the arrivals coming forward are very moderate. The "Philadelphia" from Puerto Cabello, etc., only brought 671 hides. The "Prinz Sigismund" brought 1,142 Central Americans and Columbians, etc., and the "Santa Lucia" from Rio Grande do Sul brought 1,381 bds. The

"Hesione" is also in from the River Plate with 4,110 dry and 5,572 salted from Buenos Aires, and 13,000 salted from Montevideo. No trading is noted in River Plates, and the market on these continues largely nominal, with Buenos Aires quoted around 27@27½c. The offerings of River Plates continue light, but tanners here are showing little interest.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market on River Plates continues active, with American tanners still operating freely in frigorifico steers and cows. Prices hold about steady, which indicates a firm market with the quality constantly growing poorer. Further sales reported today include 4,000 Sansinena steers at 18 5/16c., 1,000 Sansinena cows at 18¾c., and 1,000 Sansinena cows from the Bahia Blanca plant at 18¾c. There is nothing new in Mexicans owing to the lack of any receipts of these of late, but a vessel is expected in a day or so which may have a fair-sized quantity aboard. Nothing further has been done in Cubans. The "Saratoga" is in with 1,250 bds. of Havanans.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further trading is noted outside of sales previously reported except possibly a car of February native steers, as one packer here who had eight cars of February-March native steers on hand now only reports seven cars, and possibly a sample car was sent to some tanner. The packer was asking 17c. for these hides. Brooklyn cows continue to be offered freely at 18c., but no trading is noted in these.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Buyers continue to hold off from operating at the prices asked and consequently little trading is effected in this market. There are quite liberal offerings here from Chicago and points West of there, but tanners here claim they are not sufficiently interested to make counter bids. Some large upper leather tanners seem to be making quite a firm stand against paying the present asking rates for hides, and say that the high prices reported in the packer market does not influence them so long as the demand for upper leather remains so dull, and they have to continue to make concessions in prices on finished stock. The car of 25-lb. and up New York State hides reported offered here yesterday at 15½c. flat is still unsold, and another car of Ohio buffs was offered here today at 16¼c., and not taken. The big dry goods trade failure seems to have removed what little confidence there was among buyers.

CALFSKINS.—The situation continues quiet and tanners are indifferent buyers of all kinds of skins. The dealers in New York City skins are not reported to be carrying much stock, and receipts of late have naturally lessened, but the demand is slow and prices continue nominal around \$1.65@1.70, \$2.25@2.27½ and \$2.55@2.60. Mixed country and outside city skins are quoted at a range of \$1.40@1.50, \$2.05@2.10 and \$2.40@2.45. Stock coming from sections where the 5@7's are liable to contain a good many fleshed deacons does not bring as much as from other sections. Deacons are selling at a variety of prices, and it is reported that a lot of deacons moved from a south central New York State point at 80c. apiece with slunks and hair slips out, but as previously noted some deacons were recently sold from other New York State and Canadian sections at considerably above this figure.

HORSE HIDES.—No change is noted in whole hides, although buyers continue to bid off. Some lots of special selection white fronts free of blood sold at the former price of \$4.20.

European.

Trade continues quiet here in all varieties. German tanners are reported to have bought some dry Scandinavian calfskins as well as wet salted previously noted, and are reported to have paid up to 42c. for dry Swedish and 42c. for Finlands, but American tanners are as disinterested as ever in all kinds of Russian and other European dry calf.

Chicago Section

These be great nights—to spend in a Pullman sleeper!

Summer arrived in Chicago at 12:55 a. m. on Monday last with both feet.

Chicago Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,200 net to the buyer.

"Whereya goin' de Fort?" is quite in order, and much more soothing than "Is it hot 'nuff fer yuh?"

Present run of livestock is of poor quality. Nevertheless, big prices are expected and demanded by shippers.

There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, is liable to drown you if you ain't a good swimmer.

It may be hotter there than it has been in Chicago during the last week, but it is extremely doubtful. Oh, go to Chi!

From motorman on a horse-car to Senator; from Senator to banker; from banker to—well, that's some career, so far, anyhow!

The latest news from the "yellows" is that Armour & Company have annexed Australia! Well, they're equal to it, even if they haven't!

Just where the Colonel is at the moment we cannot say, but it's safe to say he's in evidence somewhere and somehow, just the same.

What is needed sadly is a cause guaranteed ninety-nine per cent. right side up, instead of ninety-nine and nine-tenths wrong-side up.

A suffragette victory doesn't necessarily mean a petticoat government—not in these days of sans petticoat and sans most everything else.

Sir Tummas will now try and take a fall out of Uncle Samuel. What a terrible blow it will be to our national embalmer if Tommy lifts the cup.

President Wilson keeps gaily on—irritating his detractors. Most annoying, the way he succeeds in doing things. The worm might turn, though!

There seems to be a dearth of real good and well-mussed-up poems this year. The same cows and birds and buds and things are around, nevertheless.

It would seem the sawbones would have to get up some new revenue-maker for themselves now that the vermiform appendix seems to have petered out.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1914, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 11.73 cents. Imported beef, 9.53 cents per pound.

A recent statement in a daily paper to the effect that, even with the high price of hogs, packers are making a net profit of \$1.50 per hog, killed, goes to show that all the star writers of fiction are not dead.

The Chicago Board of Trade has declared that grain is "delivered" while still in the freight cars here. Heretofore grain to be delivered had to be in the elevators at its destination. This rule is applicable to the arrival of grain during the last three days of any month.

They do say that business is quiet, not up to the standard in the packinghouse by-products game. Nevertheless, there seems to be plenty doing around the headquarters of "Mutt and Jeff" (M. K. Parker & Co.). J. B. Ziegler, Jr., and C. H. Jacoby both got married quite recently, and with Dr. B. W. Ziegler in charge have opened a new laboratory. "Mutt" (Matt) is back on the job looking fine and loosening up business.

Edward Tilden, the well-known and popular packer, gave his annual outing on his Delavan, Wis., farm last Saturday. Two special trains carried 2,000 men, women and children and a full-sized three-ring circus tent, magicians, clowns, trapeze performers, balloons, and the whole circus paraphernalia, including the red lemonade. With visitors from Walworth County, in which the farm is located, there were about 5,000 present, and everyone had a most enjoyable time.

A scientist is a mathematical outrage who ever and anon tells us something like this: "In thirteen million years the earth will fall into the China Sea." All of which is extremely interesting, and as the old potherb says: "Forewarned is forearmed." Now, quite recently a scientist steps up in front and announces that a man's soul weighs three-fourths of an ounce—presumably ringside and bare pelt. Now, if one soul equals three-fourths of an ounce (Troy, N. Y.), how much garden sass can you grow on a 6 x 8 truck farm?

AN INCREASING BEEF SHORTAGE.

(James E. Poole in The Breeders' Gazette.)

Beef shortage continues, to assert itself in emphatic fashion. Comparisons with the corresponding period of 1913 are illogical, because scarcity was becoming apparent a year ago. Present prospects are that the first six months of 1914 will develop a supply shrinkage of close to 700,000 head at the six Western markets—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City—compared with the corresponding half year in 1911.

The deficiency on that basis of comparison is already 640,000 and growing weekly. Fort Worth, which a few weeks ago promised to produce a gain of over 80,000 compared with last year, now exhibits a decrease, owing to partial cessation of Mexican imports and a disappointing run of Texans. Canada is sending few cattle; Toronto and Montreal are as high as Buffalo, the latter market having gone to an \$8.50@9 basis for fat steers. The only source of increased supply is from Pennsylvania feedlots, where owing to an influx of Canadian stockers last fall winter finishing operations have been on a somewhat more extensive scale than last season.

Statistics are easily analyzed. There was a deficiency during the first five months of the current year of 268,455 head, compared with the same period of 1913, and of this approximately 200,000 are to be credited to three river markets—Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph.

To some extent this deficiency is abnormal, being due to feed shortage in Missouri and Kansas consequent on last summer's drouth, which materially curtailed winter feeding operations, but there would have been a substantial decrease even had the 1913 corn crop been normal. This is demonstrated by a five-month decrease at Chicago of over 50,000 despite the fact that Iowa was full of feed.

The Chicago decrease was due in no small measure to scarcity of stock cattle which prompted Iowa to put in sheep. The somewhat startling decrease at St. Louis may be at least partly attributed to a clean-up of Southern stock, due to persistent use of the dragnet in past seasons below the Ohio River, a process made profitable by the somewhat spectacular advance in values of low-grade stock.

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CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

The general shortage is evidenced by a weekly decrease at Western markets during the first five months of about 49,000 head, compared with the plenitude period of 1911. For many weeks in succession these markets recorded weekly arrivals in the aggregate of less than 100,000 head.

Bulk of the beef crop of the past five months was made in Chicago territory. At that market the proportion of cows, heifers, bulls and stock cattle was the highest in trade history, steers preponderating at all times. On the other hand, beef was abnormally scarce in Missouri River territory, and the long cavalcade of dressed beef trains that formerly rolled Eastward from the river slaughtering points was not only erased from railroad time cards, but Chicago was required to supply local deficiencies.

Packers have been furnishing beef to distributors at scores of Western points where no cattle were available to keep local slaughterhouses in operation, and in the Southwest packers sent solicitors into the country in search of cattle. The normal disparity between Chicago and Missouri River prices was effaced and many a load of beef cattle went to Kansas City and other Western points out of Chicago territory. This would not have been recorded had Kansas feeding conditions been normal, but the fact must not be ignored that beef-making in that quarter was materially augmented during the winter months by a beneficent season's producing abundance of wheatfield pastures.

No process of reckoning can conceal the fact that current beef shortage is due largely to scarcity of young cattle. Cost of filling

feedlots last fall was unprecedented, even with a sadly deficient corn crop, hence concern as to how this process is to be accomplished next fall should nature put in operation the rule that a fat year follows a lean one. The April and May scramble for stock cattle at the highest prices on record affords premonition of what is likely to happen in such an emergency. That the big run of Canadian stockers into territory east of Chicago last fall cannot be repeated is everybody's secret, and west of the Missouri River clamor for stockers is even more insistent than in the cornbelt.

Chicago's May cattle receipts were but 161,526, whereas as far back as 1906 that market received 264,058 in May. Kansas City had only 81,623 in May, while in 1906 arrivals at that market were 154,000. The May Omaha run was 55,528, or the lightest since 1903, and as far back as 1890 that market was the recipient of over 62,000 head during the fifth month. In May, 1906, Omaha received 91,881 cattle and in 1911 May supply at that point was 84,336.

A notable phase of the deficiency is in the case of quarantined cattle from below the tick line. May receipts of such stock at Kansas City were only 349 carloads, while in 1910 that month produced 1,177 carloads and receipts from that source have been steadily dwindling since. Contention that quarantined trade has been diverted to Fort Worth is not illogical, but the May run at the Texas market despite Mexican imports was short enough to discredit the theory.

The prospect is no more consoling than the record, either to the feeder, the commis-

sion interest, the killer, the distributor, or the consumer. That the big summer and fall run of corn-fed cattle of last year will not be duplicated is an assertion not open to dispute. The trans-Missouri region is more interested in reinstating depleted herds than gathering beef, although it is possible that more fat cattle may come out of the Western grazing region than last year.

But the serious phase of the situation is the dearth of young cattle, which has put the stocker and feeder values practically on a fat cattle basis, rendering investment for finishing purposes highly speculative. Yearlings costing anywhere from \$8.50 per cwt. have a chance to outgrow what appears to be a risky investment, but the task of passing shrinks, freights and other charges on 1,000 and 1,100-pound steers for finishing purposes at present prices appears to be a hopeless one. It is not surprising that recent experience is prompting feeders who have never boasted of a cow among their possessions to display interest in the breeding industry.

CONNECTICUT BUTCHERS ELECT.

At its recent State convention the Connecticut State Retail Butchers' Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry E. Mayer, Bridgeport; first vice-president, S. Kashmann, Hartford; second vice-president, William R. Bailey, New Haven; secretary, Thomas P. M. Preston, Hartford; treasurer, Charles F. Wisert, New Haven; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Ansell, Meriden; trustees, William R. Bailey, New Haven; J. E. Porter, Bridgeport; E. B. Philipps, Hartford.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 15.....	10,989	1,766	38,881	15,296
Tuesday, June 16.....	1,885	3,436	10,218	8,854
Wednesday, June 17.....	14,785	2,332	34,813	17,730
Thursday, June 18.....	2,596	1,762	21,935	15,069
Friday, June 19.....	531	219	17,850	13,368
Saturday, June 20.....	191	28	11,771	4,247
Total last week.....	39,077	8,043	144,474	74,573
Previous week.....	42,509	9,233	142,572	76,879
Cor. time, 1913.....	53,056	10,196	125,679	90,071
Cor. time, 1912.....	52,865	14,488	117,858	87,423

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 15.....	5,745	79	4,274	922
Tuesday, June 16.....	2,074	5	1,025	150
Wednesday, June 17.....	3,395	1	2,663	...
Thursday, June 18.....	3,584	28	708	576
Friday, June 19.....	627	7	1,837	368
Saturday, June 20.....	74	4	885	35
Total last week.....	17,559	124	10,592	2,051
Previous week.....	17,635	125	11,007	2,116
Cor. time, 1913.....	17,341	40	13,788	1,542
Cor. time, 1912.....	17,712	217	17,629	3,342
Cor. time, 1911.....	16,614	169	15,748	2,990

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 20, 1914.....	1,064,876	2,244,565	2,364,449
Same period, 1913.....	1,136,800	3,542,222	2,129,885

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	1914.	1913.
Week ending June 20, 1914.....	524,000	522,000
Previous week.....	522,000	514,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	430,000	430,000
Total year to date.....	11,409,000	11,962,000
Same period, 1913.....	11,962,000	11,962,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 20, 1914.....	94,208	358,100	148,200
Year ago.....	108,900	338,800	135,500
Year ago.....	147,100	383,800	192,700
Two years ago.....	128,000	321,400	163,500

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	2,645,000	2,990,000
Hogs.....	2,284,000	9,020,000
Sheep.....	3,300,000	4,837,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1914.	1913.
Week ending June 20, 1914:		
Armour & Co.....	26,100	22,000
Swift & Co.....	12,900	9,100
S. & S. Co.....	10,100	10,300
Morris & Co.....	9,000	8,000
Hammond Co.....	8,000	6,400
Western P. Co.....	5,100	5,200
Anglo-American.....	3,200	6,000
Independent P. Co.....	133,400	130,500
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	130,500	115,300
Roberts & Onke.....	107,800	2,535,100
Brennan P. Co.....	2,535,100	2,924,900
Miller & Hart.....	2,924,900	
Others.....		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.60	\$8.25	\$5.00	\$8.00
Previous week.....	8.55	8.10	5.10	8.15
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.20	8.60	4.65	8.60
Cor. week, 1912.....	8.00	7.48	4.55	8.75
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.05	6.35	3.65	5.90

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy.....	\$8.50@ 9.40
Steers, fair to good.....	7.65@ 8.60
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.50@ 9.25
Inferior steers.....	7.50@ 7.90
Distillery steers.....	8.40@ 8.85
Stockers.....	6.00@ 7.40
Feeding steers.....	7.40@ 8.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@ 6.00
Stock cows.....	5.00@ 5.40
Fair to choice heifers.....	7.25@ 8.75
Stock heifers.....	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice cows.....	6.25@ 7.75
Common to good cutters.....	4.00@ 5.00

Butcher bulls.....	6.75@ 7.25
Bologna bulls.....	6.25@ 6.60
Good to choice calves.....	9.00@ 10.15
Heavy calves.....	8.00@ 9.00

HOGS.

Choice light, 170 to 195 lbs.....	\$8.30@ 8.45
Light mixed, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.20@ 8.40
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	8.35@ 8.50
Prime weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	8.30@ 8.50
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 350 lbs.....	8.30@ 8.50
Mixed packing.....	8.20@ 8.35
Heavy packing.....	8.15@ 8.30
Pigs.....	7.50@ 7.90
Boars.....	2.75@ 3.75
*Stags.....	8.50@ 9.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Clipped lambs.....	\$7.75@ 8.25
Clipped ewes.....	4.50@ 5.15
Clipped wethers.....	5.25@ 6.25
Clipped yearlings.....	6.25@ 7.00
Clipped feeding lambs.....	5.50@ 6.90
Spring lambs.....	7.75@ 9.85
Bucks.....	3.50@ 4.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$20.70
September.....	20.20	20.25	20.17½	20.17½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
September.....	10.30	10.32½	10.30	10.32½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.57½	11.57½	11.55	11.55
September.....	11.57½	11.62½	11.57½	11.60
October.....	11.40	11.47½	11.37½	11.45

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70
September.....	20.22½	20.25	20.05	20.07½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.15	10.17½	10.10	10.10
September.....	10.32½	10.35	10.27½	10.27½
October.....	10.37½	11.40	10.32½	10.32½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.55	11.57½	11.47½	11.47½
September.....	11.60	11.65	11.55	11.55
October.....	11.47½	11.47½	11.37½	11.37½

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.62½	20.70	20.62½	20.70
September.....	20.05	20.07½	19.97½	20.05

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.07½	10.07½	10.05	10.07½
September.....	10.22½	10.25	10.22½	10.22½
October.....	10.37½	11.40	10.32½	10.32½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.45	11.47½	11.42½	11.42½
September.....	11.50	11.55	11.47½	11.50
October.....	11.32½	11.35	11.25	11.25

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.70	20.75	20.70	20.75
September.....	20.07½	20.10	20.05	20.07½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.10	10.12½	10.07½	10.07½
September.....	10.27½	10.27½	10.22½	10.22½
October.....	10.30	10.30	10.25	10.27½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.47½	11.50	11.47½	11.47½
September.....	11.52½	11.55	11.50	11.52½
October.....	11.30	11.30	11.27½	11.30

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.72½	20.95	20.72½	20.95
September.....	20.05	20.05	19.95	20.00

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.07½	10.07½	10.02½	10.02½
September.....	10.20	10.20	10.17½	10.17½
October.....	10.27½	10.27½	10.20	10.22½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.50	11.52½	11.45	11.50
September.....	11.55	11.57½	11.45	11.50
October.....	11.32½	11.32½	11.25	11.27½

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	20.85	21.15	20.85	21.15
September.....	19.95	19.97½	19.92½	19.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	10.00	10.00	9.92½	9.95
September.....	10.15	10.15	10.07½	10.10
October.....	10.15	10.15	10.10	10.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.47½	11.50	11.45	11.45
September.....	11.47½	11.52½	11.45	11.47½
October.....	11.25	11.27½	11.22½	11.25

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	20 @ 25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22 @ 25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25 @ 32
Native Pot Roasts.....	15 @ 18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13 @ 17
Beef Stew.....	12 @ 14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16 @ 16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16 @ 16
Corned Ribs.....	12 @ 12
Corned Flanks.....	10 @ 10
Round Steaks.....	18 @ 22
Round Roasts.....	15 @ 18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17 @ 17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15 @ 18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12 @ 12
Rolls Roast.....	16 @ 18

Lamb.	
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22 @ 24
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15 @ 18
Legs, fancy.....	22 @ 24
Stew.....	12 @ 12
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16 @ 16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35 @ 35
Chops, French, each.....	15 @ 15

Mutton.	
Legs.....	16 @ 18
Stew.....	8 @ 10
Shoulders.....	12 @ 12
Hind Quarters.....	16 @ 16
Fore Quarters.....	12 @ 12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18 @ 20
Shoulder Chops.....	14 @ 16

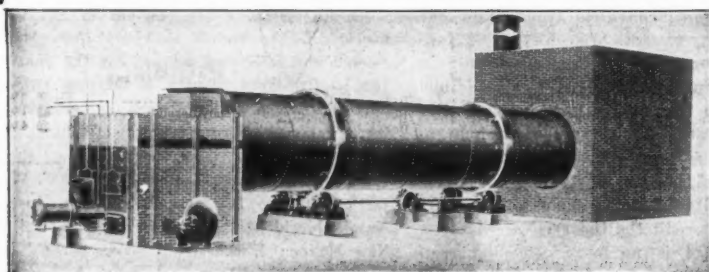
Pork.	
Pork Loin.....	16 @ 18
Pork Chops.....	18 @ 20
Pork Shoulders.....	15 @ 15
Pork Tenders.....	38 @ 40
Pork Butts.....	16 @ 16
Spare Ribs.....	14 @ 14
Flores.....	11 @ 11
Pigs' Heads.....	8 @ 8
Leaf Lard.....	12 @ 12

Veal.	
Hind Quarters.....	18 @ 22
Fore Quarters.....	12 @ 14
Legs.....	15 @ 15
Breasts.....	14 @ 16
Shoulders.....	16 @ 18
Cutlets.....	35 @ 35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	23 @ 23

Butchers' Offal.	
Suet.....	7 @ 7
Tallow.....	8 @ 8
Bones, per cwt.....	1 @ 1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs. (deacons).....	18 @ 18
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	15 @ 15

WATCH
PAGE 48
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Good native steers	13 @ 13 1/2
Native steers, medium	13 @ 13 1/2
Helpers, good	13 @ 13 1/2
Cows	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	11 @ 12 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9 @ 11
Steer Chucks	11 @ 11 1/2
Roundless Chucks	12 @ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Rounds	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Rounds	14 @ 14 1/2
Cow Loins	14 @ 14 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	14 @ 14 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	14 @ 14 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	14 @ 14 1/2
Strip Loins	13 @ 13 1/2
Striploin Butts	16 @ 16 1/2
Shoulder Clods	13 @ 13 1/2
Rolls	15 @ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	13 @ 14 1/2
Trimblings	10 @ 10 1/2
Shank	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 1/2 @ 12
Cow Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	14 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 @ 15 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	16 @ 16 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	14 @ 14 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12 1/2
Flank Steak	14 @ 14 1/2
Hind Shanks	5 @ 5 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8
Hearts	8 @ 8
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 @ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 @ 7 1/2
Brains	8 @ 8
Kidneys, each	8 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @ 13
Light Carcass	13 @ 13
Good Carcass	16 @ 16 1/2
Good Saddles	18 @ 18 1/2
Medium Racks	13 @ 13 1/2
Good Racks	14 @ 14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8
Sweetbreads	50 @ 50
Calf Livers	25 @ 25
Heads, each	25 @ 25

Lambs.

Good Cawl	16 @ 16
Round Dressed Lambs	18 @ 18
Saddles, Cawl	20 @ 20
R. D. Lamb Racks	14 @ 14
Cawl Lamb Racks	13 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	22 @ 22
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Sheep	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Saddles	14 @ 14
Good Racks	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Medium Racks	9 @ 9
Mutton Legs	15 @ 15
Mutton Loins	12 @ 12
Mutton Stew	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13
Pork Loins	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 @ 10
Tenderloins	28 @ 28
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8
Butts	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hocks	9 @ 9
Trimblings	7 @ 7
Extra Lean Trimblings	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tails	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	10 @ 10
Cheek Meat	5 @ 5
Hog Iivers, per lb.	3 @ 3
Neck Bones	3 @ 3
Skinned Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Hearts	9 @ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pork Tongues	14 @ 14
Silp Bones	6 @ 6
Tail Bones	7 @ 7
Brains	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Backfat	10 @ 10
Hams	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Calas	12 @ 12
Belies	16 @ 16
Shoulders	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11 @ 11

Choice Bologna	15 @ 15
Frankfurters	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 @ 11
Tongue	14 @ 14
Minced Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
New England Sausage	18 @ 18
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Berliner Sausage	15 @ 15
Roundless Butts in casings	25 @ 25
Oxford Butts in casings	20 @ 20
Polish Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	15 @ 15
Farm Sausage	16 @ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	11 @ 11
Pork Sausage, short link	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Roundless Pigs' Feet	10 @ 10
Luncheon Roll	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	18 @ 18
Jellied Roll	19 @ 19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	28 @ 28
German Salami (new)	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Italian Salami	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Holsteiner	20 @ 20
Mettwurst, New	21 @ 21
Farmer	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-30	6.50 @ 6.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.00
Bologna, 1-30	6.00 @ 6.00
Bologna, 2-20	5.50 @ 5.50
Frankfurt, 1-30	6.50 @ 6.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	6.00 @ 6.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50 @ 11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.50 @ 8.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 12.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs, Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	34.50 @ 34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15 @ 4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00 @ 15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	35.00 @ 35.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$3.75
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.25 @ 7.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	14.00 @ 14.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	24.50 @ 24.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Plate Beef	17.00 @ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	22.00 @ 22.00
Mess Pork, old	22.50 @ 22.50
Clear Fat Backs	21.00 @ 21.00
Family Back Pork	24.50 @ 24.50
Bean Pork	17.00 @ 17.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	9 @ 9
Lard, compound	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	— @ —
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	14 1/2 @ 21
cago	14 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	15 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	15 @ 21 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	11 1/2 @ 13 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	14 @ 14
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	11 @ 11
Regular Plates	11 @ 11
Clear Plates	9 @ 9
Butts	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Skinned Hams	19 @ 19
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	26 @ 26
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 14
Dried Beef Strips	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	27 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	27 @ 27
Regular Rolled Hams	25 @ 25
Smoked Boiled Hams	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Boiled Calas	19 @ 19
Cooked Toin Rolls	28 @ 28
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	19 @ 19

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	21 @ 21
Export Rounds	28 @ 28
Middles, per set	72 @ 72
Beef bungs, per piece	24 @ 24
Beef weasands	7 @ 7
Beef bladders, medium	55 @ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	80 @ 80
Hog casings, free of salt	70 @ 70
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	19 @ 19
Hog bungs, large, mediums	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, prime	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	4 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	1.00 @ 1.00
Imported medium wide sheep casings	20 @ 20
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.90 @ 2.90
Hoof meal, per unit	2.30 @ 2.35
Concentrated tankage	2.25 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%	2.70 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 11%	2.67 @ 2.67
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.45 @ 2.45
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.35 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	18.50 @ 18.50
Ground rawbone, per ton	27.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	20.00 @ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	30c. @ 30c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	240.00 @ 260.00
Horns, black, per ton	26.00 @ 27.00
Horns, striped, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	80.00 @ 90.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 30.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.05 @ 10.05
Prime steam, loose	9.85 @ 9.85
Leaf	9 @ 9
Compound	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 @ 8 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Mutton	8 @ 8
Tallow	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	60 @ 71
Extra lard oil	68 @ 70
Extra No. 1 lard oil	58 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 56
No. 2 lard oil	52 @ 54
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 65
Corn oil, loose	5 @ 5
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 @ 7 1/4
No. 1 Country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House	5 @ 5 1/4
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 @ 4 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.	20 @ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	19 @ 19
Glycerine, crude soap	13 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14 @ 14 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	53 @ 53
P. S. Y., soap grade	52 @ 52 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn.	42 @ 45 1/2 f. a. 2.40
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.15 @ 1.15

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	80 @ 82 1/2
Oak pork barrels	87 1/2 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/2 @ 6 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Salt	— @ —
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	2.25 @ 2.25
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Curing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x @ 2x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 24.

With a surprisingly light run of 12,328 cattle on Monday the market, despite the hot weather, ruled active and strong and 10@15c. higher, and there has been a decided advance in steer values during the past two weeks, most improvement being on the medium to good cattle. Tuesday's run of 3,180 cattle met with a demand that was rather slow and in some cases a little weaker. Wednesday's run of cattle was estimated at 14,000, making a total of 29,000 cattle for the first three days of the week, as compared with 36,500 for the same period a week ago. The market ruled steady to strong at Monday's 10 to 15c. advance, and steer values are 25 to 40c. higher than a few weeks ago, most improvement being on the medium to good kinds, and the strong and higher market can be attributed almost entirely to the curtailed receipts of cattle rather than to any broadening in the demand.

Butcher stuff, like steers, has been in very moderate supply this week, and while the early Monday 10@15c. advance has hardly been held, yet values of she-stuff have been well maintained this week, and this class of cattle is selling very high for the time of the year. We will probably see a freer marketward movement of native grassy butcher-stuff a few weeks hence, and of course another spell of hot and dry weather will cause an influx of cattle, some of which would undoubtedly be held back until later in the season.

With a run of 27,000 hogs on Wednesday trade ruled about 5c. higher, bulk selling at \$8.25@8.35, with top at \$8.40. Quality is deteriorating considerably and no doubt will get worse soon. Tenty sows are beginning to show up and will be coming freely before long. It looks as if we would have good strong prices for hogs all summer. Good fat sows are going in small bunches around 8c. per pound, thin ones at quite a discount. The Eastern shipping demand continues very light. Light grades of hogs have lost the premium they were bringing a short time ago and are going at quite a little discount now under the medium and heavyweight butchers. We are not looking for much change in prices either way, though we think the tendency will be toward a little higher level.

The trend of sheep and lamb values has been downward since the opening of the week. Prices have sagged 10@15c. daily until, as compared with last week's close, today shows a decline of about 40c. per cwt. on lambs and 15@25c. on sheep and yearlings. Supplies at all the markets are by no means liberal, but there is never a broad outlet for either lamb or mutton when prices range as high as they have been this season and, therefore, it does not take large numbers to supply the demand. The first rangers of the season landed here yesterday, consisting of Oregon wethers mixed with yearlings, averaging 98 to 113 lbs. per head and selling at \$6.15. Not many range sheep are expected before the middle of next month, but an occasional shipment will drop in from now on.

We quote good to choice spring lambs, \$9@

9.15; poor to medium, \$8@8.75; culls, \$6.50 @7; good to choice clipped lambs, \$8@8.25; poor to medium, \$7@7.50; culls, \$5.50@6; fat aged wethers, \$6.15@6.35; good to choice light ewes, \$4.85@5; poor to medium and heavy ewes, \$4.25@4.50; culls, \$3.25@3.75; bucks, \$3.50@4; breeding ewes, \$5@5.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 24.

Cattle receipts for the week ending to-day amounted to about 24,500 head, which included 9,000 head on the quarantine side of the market. Good to choice steers for the week are steady with the common and medium grades 15 to 25c. lower. The top for the week was \$9.25, paid for 4 loads weighing 1,628 lbs.; while the bulk of the offerings sold from \$8@9. Heifers of good quality are generally steady, with the medium offerings 10@15c. lower. Top heifers brought \$9.25, with the bulk of good kinds \$8.75@9.25, and medium kinds from \$7.50@8.75. Best cows brought from \$7.25@7.50; while the bulk sold in a range of \$6@6.75. A rather slow draggy market was experienced on this kind. Veal calves have sold generally through the entire week from \$10@10.50. The bulk of the run on the quarantine side was made up of Texas steers, both fed stuff and grassers. The best of the offerings sold around steady during the week, while medium grades have experienced a loss of about 10@15c.

The receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day amounted to 39,700. There has been no noticeable change in the hog market during the week, although advances and declines of 5@10c. were made. The week opened with best offerings at \$8.40 and the bulk at \$8.25@8.35. The high time for the week was made on Monday when \$8.55 was paid. Today the same kind is selling at \$8.45, with the bulk at \$8.35@8.45. Order buyers have been active during the week, and a good portion of each day's offerings has moved eastward.

Approximately 34,300 sheep constituted the receipts for the week. Most of these being lambs from native territory. Mutton sheep have remained on a generally steady basis, this owing to the light receipts. Lambs are generally 50c. lower as compared with last week's close. Best native offerings to-day brought \$9. There have been only a few Tennessee lambs on sale, these undoubtedly would bring higher prices than native stuff. Trading has been active, and clearances good.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 23.

Cattle receipts of 15,000 head in two days are almost equal to the total supply last week, but are still far below normal for the season. The deficiency is largely quarantines, and stock and feeding grades. Oklahoma has hardly started running cattle yet, but the cake feeding district in north Texas is cutting loose. A few choice to prime native steers are coming this week, and find outlet at \$9.15@9.25 for both steers and yearlings, and straight heifers brought \$9. These top grades have struck their summer stride, and will be in the nature of specialties hereafter.

Middle and lower grade natives are in fair supply, and buyers have haggled over paying the moderate advances asked by commission men. Sales were steady to 10c. higher yesterday, and are slow and steady today. Butcher grades made gains last week and are holding them. Quarantine cattle sold weak to 10c. lower yesterday, and they are again lower today. The run of 104 cars in that division yesterday and 56 cars today carries much beef, majority of the cattle being cake-fed north Texas steers weighing 1,100 to 1,400 lbs., and selling at a range of \$7.60@8.35. Two trains of south Texas grass steers have been included, which sold at \$6.75@7.75, and medium to common Oklahoma grassers at \$6.20@7. Veal calves sell up to \$10.

Hogs met serious opposition today for the first time since the late advance set in ten days ago, and sales were 10c. lower than yesterday; top \$8.30; bulk, \$8.15@8.25. Receipts are 11,000, and runs are light at other markets. General opinion favors stronger markets.

Sheep and lambs also met a reverse today, sales 15@25c. lower, Arizona spring lambs at \$9, natives up to \$9.15, native ewes \$4.85. A few Texas sheep are coming, mixed wethers, yearlings and ewes today at \$5.85, goats selling at \$3@3.90. Receipts are 7,000 today, and supply is going to be light here for a month or six weeks ahead.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 20, 1914:

CATTLE.

Chicago	22,418
Kansas City	11,029
Omaha	9,359
St. Joseph	3,494
Cudahy	605
Sioux City	2,271
South St. Paul	3,501
New York and Jersey City	9,888
Fort Worth	10,230
Philadelphia	2,897
Pittsburgh	1,666
Denver	1,002
Oklahoma City	3,824
Cincinnati	3,010

HOGS.

Chicago	133,582
Kansas City	38,585
Omaha	46,118
St. Joseph	48,277
Cudahy	13,125
Sioux City	24,463
Ottumwa	14,300
Cedar Rapids	9,097
South St. Paul	25,745
New York and Jersey City	26,101
Fort Worth	3,813
Philadelphia	5,750
Pittsburgh	7,594
Denver	4,947
Oklahoma City	4,468
Cincinnati	11,112

SHEEP.

Chicago	72,522
Kansas City	19,480
Omaha	15,206
St. Joseph	8,225
Cudahy	450
Sioux City	519
South St. Paul	1,433
New York and Jersey City	60,965
Fort Worth	7,946
Philadelphia	8,656
Pittsburgh	2,843
Denver	1,261
Oklahoma City	30

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 22, 1914.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	2,038	6,865	120	4,946
Jersey City	3,263	4,648	44,413	18,490
Central Union	2,338	389	12,569	—
Lehigh Valley	2,049	285	3,861	—
Scattering	—	133	—	4,665
Totals	9,888	12,520	60,965	26,101
Totals last week	9,589	13,359	48,191	28,693

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 26.—Market steady. Western steam, \$10.35; Middle West, \$10.05@10.15; city steam, 9½¢; refined Continent, \$10.70; South American, \$11.25; Brazil, kags, \$12.25; compound, 8½¢@8¾¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 26.—Sesame oil, fabrique. — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 88½ fr.; edible, 109 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 72½ fr.; edible, 89 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 26.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 112s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 59s.; New York, 53s. 6d.; picnic, 61s.; hams, long, 73s.; American cut, 71s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s.; long clear, 67s. 6d.; short backs, 63s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 66s. Lard, spot prime, 49s. American refined contract September, 50s. 10½d.; 28-lb. boxes, 50s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), 50½ marks. Tallow, prime city, 30s. 6d.; choice, 32s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 62s. Tallow, Australian (at London), 30s. 9d. @33s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet with lard showing weakness. Demand was slow. Hogs were steady with prices a shade higher.

Stearine.

The market continues very quiet with prices about steady. Oleo is quoted at 8@8½¢.

Tallow.

The market continues steady, with sales of 300 to 400 tcs. of city specials at 6½¢. reported toward the close of the week. City is quoted at 6c. nominal and specials at 6½¢.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was very steady with price changes very small. The lard market was lower, but cotton was steady. Weather conditions generally are reported as somewhat better.

Market closed unchanged to 7 points decline. Sales, 12,500 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.18@7.30. Crude, Southeast, \$6.20@6.33. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$7.18 bid; July, \$7.20@7.21; August, \$7.40@7.41; September, \$7.47@7.48; October, \$7.31@7.32; November, \$6.98@6.99; December, \$6.87@6.89; January, \$6.87@6.88; good off oil, \$7.05@7.25; off oil, \$6.99@7.25; red off oil, \$6.70@7.25; winter oil, \$7.40 bid; summer white oil, \$7.40 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 26.—Hog market strong and 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$8.25@8.40; light, \$8.10@8.40; mixed, \$8.05@8.45; heavy, \$7.95@8.40; rough heavy, \$7.95@8.10; Yorkers, \$8.30@8.35; pigs, \$7.30@8.15; cattle steady to strong; heaves, \$7.50@9.40; cows and heifers, \$3.70@8.85; Texas steers, \$6.90@7.90; stockers and feeders, \$6.15@8.15; Western, \$7.10@8.20. Sheep market steady to 10c. higher; native, \$5.40@6.30; Western, \$5.65@6.40; yearling, \$6.40@7.50; lambs, \$6.50@8.25; Western, \$6.75@8.30.

St. Louis, June 26.—Hogs steady, at \$8.12½.

St. Louis, June 26.—Hogs higher, at \$8.20@8.45.

Buffalo, June 26.—Hogs steady; 3,200 on sale at \$8.65@8.70.

Kansas City, June 26.—Hogs strong, at \$8.35.

South Omaha, June 26.—Hogs steady, at \$8.05@8.20.

St. Joseph, June 26.—Hogs strong, at \$8.05@8.30.

Louisville, June 26.—Hogs steady, at \$8.10@8.30.

Indianapolis, June 26.—Hogs strong, at \$8.35@8.45.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	5,109	12,900	5,671
Armour & Co.	4,957	26,000	17,807
Swift & Co.	4,207	22,000	20,292
Morris & Co.	2,854	9,100	7,793
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,212	10,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	924	...	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 10,300 hogs; Anglo-American Provision Co., 9,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 8,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,200 hogs; others, 6,000 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,964	11,858	2,298
Fowler Packing Co.	331	...	822
S. & S. Co.	2,061	6,795	2,761
Swift & Co.	2,473	7,404	4,622
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,023	6,282	6,791
Morris & Co.	1,964	5,854	2,172
Butchers	213	356	14

Blount, 44 cattle and 1,233 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 904 hogs; Heli Packing Co., 263 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 470 cattle; L. Levy, 6 cattle; I. Meyer, 39 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 25 cattle; M. Rice, 54 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 530 hogs; E. Storm, 22 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 110 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,896	7,043	1,770
Swift & Co.	2,629	10,955	5,003
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,953	12,966	5,847
Armour & Co.	2,314	13,258	2,752
Swartz & Co.	...	161	...
J. W. Murphy	...	4,057	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 88 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 26 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 443 hogs; Middle West Serum Co., 15 hogs.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,407	7,259	5,954
Swift & Co.	2,080	7,762	8,596
Armour & Co.	1,517	8,852	8,028
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	359	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,042	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	147	2,234	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	1,403	...
Heli Packing Co.	...	1,374	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	53	422	20
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	483	...
Krey Packing Co.	...	824	...
Others	1,193	5,622	1,774

St. Joseph.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,550	20,680	4,260
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,075	10,226	1,500
Morris & Co.	1,200	11,347	1,864

*Incomplete.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 25.—The general business conditions in the United States continue very unsatisfactory and no prospect for immediate improvement in same. The provision market shares in the general apathy and the weight of the stocks of steam lard, which are very heavy, has a depressing influence on the market. Oleo oil is weak, which is natural, since Europe is now in its full fresh butter season. Oleo stearine continues its downward course. Tallow is cheaper than it was, and the cotton oil market fluctuates daily downward. Neither domestic nor foreign business is good, but the lower price level to which we are reaching should increase consumption.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 26, 1914, show that exports from that country were as follows: To Europe, 96,275 quarters; to North America, 9,657 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 71,537 quarters; to North America, 22,630 quarters.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	11,000	4,000
Kansas City	100	200	300
Omaha	200	8,000	...
St. Louis	100	3,300	100
St. Joseph	100	3,000	500
Sioux City	100	5,000	2,500
St. Paul	300	2,000	100
Oklahoma City	150	100	...
Fort Worth	1,200	200	400
Milwaukee	...	1,485	...
Denver	100	...	...
Louisville	25	753	...
Detroit	...	250	...
Cudahy	...	400	...
Indianapolis	250	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	5,000	1,000
Cincinnati	...	1,823	...
Buffalo	100	400	500
Cleveland	40	2,000	600
New York	646	2,553	3,852

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,500	41,000	16,000
Kansas City	7,500	6,000	5,000
Omaha	2,100	6,000	5,500
St. Louis	8,100	6,300	10,400
St. Joseph	700	4,400	400
Sioux City	1,500	6,000	500
St. Paul	2,000	10,000	300
Oklahoma City	700	250	...
Fort Worth	4,000	600	1,250
Milwaukee	25	190	...
Denver	1,300	600	1,700
Louisville	...	1,725	...
Detroit	...	200	...
Indianapolis	800	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,500	9,500	7,500
Cincinnati	...	3,781	...
Buffalo	4,100	18,000	3,000
Cleveland	400	500	...
New York	2,913	7,235	15,220

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,500	18,000	12,000
Kansas City	7,500	11,000	7,400
Omaha	3,000	15,000	7,000
St. Louis	6,500	8,800	11,500
St. Joseph	1,100	7,000	3,900
Sioux City	1,000	7,000	300
St. Paul	1,800	7,000	300
Oklahoma City	...	800	...
Fort Worth	3,800	900	1,250
Milwaukee	300	1,353	200
Denver	100	1,500	100
Louisville	...	765	...
Detroit	...	145	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	1,824	...
Indianapolis	1,700	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	...	3,230	...
Buffalo	150	2,500	400
Boston	1,907	22,752	6,185
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,043	6,212	7,595

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,500	26,000	22,000
Kansas City	4,500	5,000	3,300
Omaha	3,100	10,000	3,000
St. Louis	6,450	7,800	7,100
St. Joseph	1,500	5,000	1,700
Sioux City	1,000	6,000	800
St. Paul	800	4,000	300
Oklahoma City	700	700	...
Fort Worth	3,500	500	1,500
Milwaukee	25	3,042	...
Denver	100	100	400
Louisville	...	1,000	6,805
Detroit	...	700	...
Cudahy	...	9,000	...
Indianapolis	1,800	3,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	...	3,231	7,300
Cincinnati	400	1,300	600
Buffalo	60	3,000	600
Cleveland	40	3,000	600
New York	1,397	4,560	4,553

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,500	16,000	12,000
Kansas City	2,400	3,400	1,000
Omaha	4,000	10,000	2,900
St. Louis	...	7,100	...
St. Joseph	...	9,000	...
Sioux City	...	5,000	...
St. Paul	...	4,000	...
Milwaukee	...	792	...
Louisville	...	1,987	7,610
Detroit	...	3,600	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	1,735	...
Indianapolis	...	7,000	...
Cincinnati	800	2,798	7,900
Buffalo	75	2,500	400
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	1,526	1,643	3,856

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	15,000	6,000
Kansas City	400	2,000	500
Omaha	300	9,000	5,500
St. Louis	900	5,500	3,500
St. Joseph	100	3,000	500
Sioux City	700	6,000	...
Fort Worth	2,000	500	6,000
St. Paul	1,500	6,200	300
Oklahoma	500	500	...

Want a good position? Watch the "Wanted" page for the chances offered there.

Retail Section

MEAT MARKET ARCHITECTURE

Some Ideas on the Proper Planning of Meat Shops

Written for The National Provisioner by A. C. Schueren.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the sixth of a series of articles dealing with the architecture and fitting up of retail meat markets, written for The National Provisioner by an expert in this line, who is both a practical retail butcher and a draughtsman. Retail butchers who desire to bring their markets up to date should be able to get some excellent ideas from these articles.]

The market described on this page is one which can be found in many localities. It may be termed the average butcher shop. In this particular instance, however, this market is used by a pork butcher, who makes a specialty of pork cuts and bolognas.

The customer who enters the store cannot fail to notice the large 12-foot display counter, which is filled with delicacies, pork cuts, hams and bolognas during the summer months. In the rear of this display case is a three-rail nickel-plated rack, 12 feet long.

Underneath the rack is a back counter with marble slab and riser. This back counter and rail arrangement is continued on up to the refrigerator, with the exception of one break in the wall, where a door is located leading to a stairway into the basement. It can be noticed that this door is conveniently reached from behind the counter both ways.

The other equipment in the store consists of a specially built table alongside the display case, on which a slicing machine rests, as most of the meats which are to be sliced are stored in this refrigerator display case.

Another counter is placed in the center of the store, with a block on the side and two blocks between the refrigerator and counter. The office can be very conveniently reached by either the marketman or the customers, and the cashier also attends to the canned goods department, of which goods a certain amount is kept and which are of the well-advertised brands.

The refrigerator is 8 x 12 x 10 feet high, and a partition extends across the store, thus forming a wall which will allow no smoke and odors from the bologna kitchen, which is in the rear, to go into the market. The refrigerator has 6-inch walls, granulated cork insulation, and is equipped with three windows in front.

The ice is placed on a hoist outside of the building and elevated to the door, where it slides on a chute into the refrigerator, thus eliminating the wetness and dirt in the store. This is rather a novel way of filling the refrigerator and can be adapted in a lot of places.

The reader will observe that there is an abundance of light in the rear room, due to the fact that there are five large windows. This is a fact often overlooked by the prospective builder, and light is a large factor in any bologna kitchen, due to the fact that it not only saves money on the lighting bills, but it is better to work in than by artificial light.

In the rear of the refrigerator is the meat grinder, silent cutter and mixer. The kettle is placed in one corner and the steam arising

from this kettle goes into a flue which is above the kettle, similar to the ones which are in blacksmiths' shops, thus always keeping the bologna kitchen free of steam.

Next to the stuffing table in the corner is a rack specially fitted for hanging on bolognas on smoke sticks. Next to the kettle a smokehouse is located, and this is also connected right up to the flue which takes away the steam from the kettle. The smoke house is not shown on the accompanying sketch.

Generally speaking, this market is very conveniently laid out, and the owner is well pleased with its arrangement.

MASTER BUTCHERS' CONVENTION.

In his call for the annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America, to be held at Chicago in August, President John T. Russell reviews some of the achievements of the organization and some of the necessities for such organization. He says:

Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1914.

To the United Master Butchers of America:

As you are all probably aware, our twenty-ninth convention will convene in Chicago, Ill., week of August 3, 1914. It is earnestly hoped that associations will not only send the delegates and alternates to which they are entitled, one for every fifty or fraction thereof, but that there will be a grand representation of members from every association. It should be understood that all members in good standing in their respective associations may attend the National Convention, but only delegates or their alternates have the voting privilege.

The United Master Butchers' Association of Chicago desires and hopes that the convention to be held in that city the week of August 3 shall not only be the most successful from standpoint of business transacted, but that it shall be a record-breaker as regards attendance. While there will be ample entertainment for visiting members, and especially the ladies who favor with their presence, the business of the convention will not be neglected, and it is hoped that every person who attends will go away benefited and pleased with the good results of the convention.

The officers and members of affiliated associations that make our National Association possible have reason to be justly proud of our achievements in securing national legislation, as we have been the instruments in God's hands of making national history in the United States. Our efforts inaugurated years ago to restrict the slaughter of calves to increase the cattle herds of the country, that were at first laughed to scorn as impractical, are now acknowledged as a practical, necessary and national economic issue, and have been indorsed by the national livestock and other organizations interested in reducing meat prices by increasing the cattle supply of the country.

Legislation That Has Been Framed.

It was the United Master Butchers of America that not only first called attention to the decreasing cattle supply and the threatened meat famine, but we also proposed the only solution of that economic question by restricting calf slaughter and abolishing the tariff on meat food animals

and meats. Although we were considered by some as unpatriotic to the farming and livestock interests, we, as experts in the meat industry, recognized the coming scarcity that we have been experiencing and realized that something must be done to relieve such impending conditions. As shown, Congress recognized the tenability of our proposition and abolished the tariff as recommended. Another measure is now before Congress to prohibit calf slaughter.

When a national organization that maintains no lobby at the National Capitol can shape national legislation on economic questions to the advantage of the public table, as the United Master Butchers' Association of America has done, it should be satisfactory evidence to consumers of the United States that master butchers are not selfish, like some livestock interests, but are willing to do anything within reason to bring about lower meat prices, and to that extent lower the cost of living.

Not only have our propositions received favorable Congressional action, but resolutions passed at our national convention in Boston, Mass., last August, are also receiving the attention of Washington administrative departments. The question of opening up the forest reserve lands for cattle grazing have been acted upon in some sections, and there is now the Kent bill before Congress that if passed will open up all the forest reserve lands to cattle grazing. The only protests against the bill are from livestock interests, who are so commercially selfish that they prefer present conditions, because livestock scarcity means higher prices for their cattle. We recognize that to have general prosperity all classes must participate, but there must be no discrimination favorable to any particular class.

Another resolution that was passed at our convention in Boston, Mass., that is also receiving recognition, is that providing for cattle loans to farmers, and a bill was introduced into Congress on May 8 having in view that end. Is it not a great satisfaction to be affiliated with a national body that is so progressive and constructive and shapes national legislation for the public benefit? We not only thus benefit ourselves as retail meat dealers, but we benefit consumers.

High meat prices curtail trade, while low prices mean expansion and make more vigorous the health and strength of our American manhood and womanhood. As a matter of fact, we as a national association have received more practical consideration from Congress than any other national body in the country. Is it because we are chartered by that body and that the honorable members have faith that we would not present anything without mature and conservative consideration?

It is a pleasure to state that our membership has increased during the past year, and the absolute necessity for a national association is shown in our ability to influence national legislation, that never has been done by a State association. That a national association is necessary is shown by the fact that every line of industry is today nationally organized. Why should master butchers be an exception to the general rule?

It may be honestly stated that there is no class of retail merchants in greater need of a national association than master butchers. Why? Because those who furnish our supplies are national and international in character and must be met by a national as well as an international body.

Another matter worthy of serious consideration is the fact that the meat packers are nationally organized, and we must meet organization with organization. Those who argue otherwise practically indicate their inexperience in organization work and have much to learn on those lines.

When any particular section claims that no benefits are derived from the national body, they are stating something not justified by experience. Our State and local associations composing the national body serve as a menace to those who might infringe upon our rights of trade, just as our army and navy protect us as a nation from other national powers. Local and State associations would be powerless without the aid of the national body, simply because, as stated, those who furnish our supplies are national in character.

We have a national association of which we have just cause to be proud, therefore let us join hands in full harmony and work for the common good of the craft, remembering our motto: "One For All and All For One." As we have about 300,000 meat dealers in the United States, we have abundant material for the greatest retail meat dealers' association in the world, and thus cemented into one brotherhood of the craft we shall become a power, not only to protect, but to demand our rights of trade.

Hoping to meet as many as can possibly attend at our twenty-ninth annual convention in Chicago, Ill., the week of August 3, I am very respectfully and fraternally yours,

JOHN T. RUSSELL, President.

United Master Butchers' Association of America.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Lutter Brothers have engaged in the meat business at Hanover, Pa.

B. Tauser has purchased the meat market at Athens, O., of Geo. Eichenlaub.

The meat market of Carl Prell at Stetsonville, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

O. Smith will open a meat market at Conway, Ia.

John Hoggatt is preparing to engage in the meat business at McPherson, Kan.

A new meat market has been opened at Waldoboro, Me., by E. C. Teague.

The meat firm of D. Goodwin & Son at Kennebunkport, Me., has made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

A. H. Drake has leased the meat market of the late John Holland at Portsmouth, N. H.

C. Craig will close his meat market at Laura, Ill.

S. Wright is erecting a new meat market at Bergholz, Ohio.

C. C. Blodgett has purchased the meat market of A. Bowen at Randolph, Vt.

G. S. Drury has sold his meat market at Athol, Mass., to W. F. Wilson.

E. Hamilton has opened a new meat market at Baxter, Ia.

The New Market has been opened at Enid, Okla., by C. R. Jones.

The O. K. Market has been moved to its new location on Main street, Afton, Okla.

E. R. Hughes has purchased the business of the Palace Meat Market at Minneapolis, Kan.

Lucis & Hendrichs have engaged in the meat and grocery business at Athol, Kan.

The Newmarket Company has opened a branch meat and grocery business at 1205 South Central avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

J. A. Swan has been succeeded in the meat and grocery business at Cassa Verdugo, Cal., by Espesera de Verdugo.

Vlieg & Kiewit have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Vlieg & Wildermuth at Kalamazoo, Mich.

B. F. Finch has purchased the fish market of W. H. Pope at Goldendale, Wash.

M. E. Harris has purchased the market of Wm. Southwell at Scottsbluff, Neb.

Peter Simonson has remodeled his butcher shop at Broken Bow, Neb.

T. H. Dahl has purchased the meat and grocery business of H. H. Hegge at La Crosse, Wis.

J. M. Weidman has sold out his meat market at Tecumseh, Neb., to B. M. Scherer.

George Tobin has purchased the meat business of Jacob W. Stetter at Valentine, Neb.

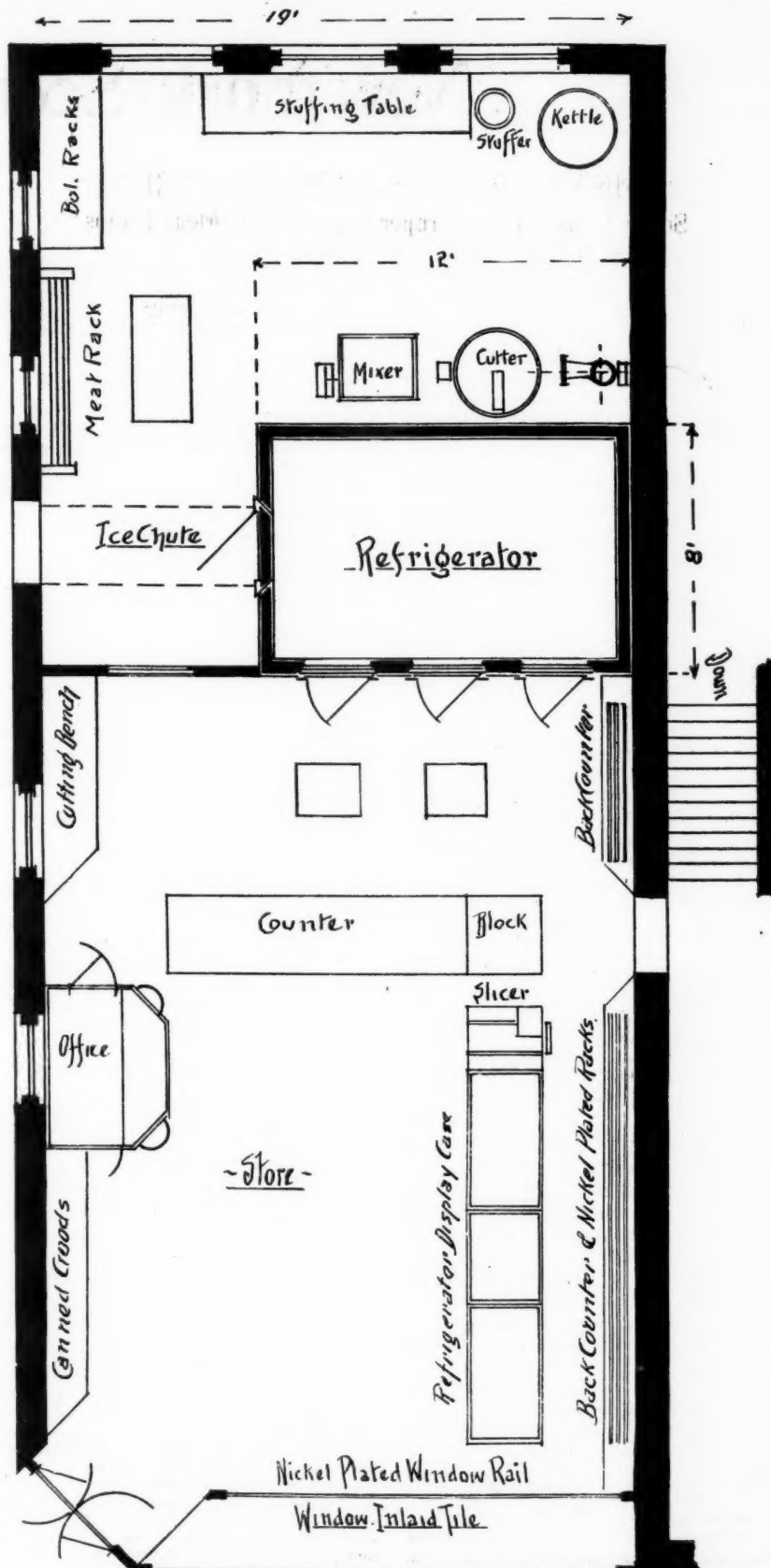


DIAGRAM OF MODERN RETAIL MARKET DESCRIBED ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

Henry Kaiser has bought out his partner in the meat business at Western, Neb., and will continue alone.

Lee Miller has taken charge of the Oliver meat market at Giltner, Neb., which he recently purchased.

Wm. Brennan has purchased the meat market of Shell Brothers at Dixon, Neb.

H. E. Harris has purchased the stock of meats of Wm. Southwell at Gering, Neb.

Frank Peterson has opened a new meat market at Valparaiso, Neb.

New York Section

Vice-Presidents M. J. and G. F. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, were in Chicago this week.

Isaac Stiefel, head of the S. & S. small stock department in New York, returned this week from a trip to Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 20, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.57 cents; imported beef, 8.79 cents per pound.

W. J. Russell, Jr., of the Swift beef department at Chicago, was in New York this week looking over the excellent South American chilled beef being unloaded into the Swift coolers.

Herman Beck, a Brooklyn butcher, born in Germany twenty-seven years ago, and a resident of Brooklyn for two years, died last Sunday in the German Hospital. Funeral services were held at his late home, 1862 Ralph street, Ridgewood.

W. A. Johns, manager of Swift & Company's plant at Jersey City, has been in the South this week attending the convention of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, in company with "Jack" Smith, head of the Swift lard department.

An assignment in bankruptcy for the benefit of creditors was filed Thursday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn by the Hugo Heyman Company, which operates five large meat and provision markets in Brooklyn, with headquarters at No. 1018 Flatbush avenue. The assignment was made to Walter Lowenthal of 35 Nassau street, Manhattan. Hugo Heyman is one of the best known retail butchers in Greater New York.

John A. Hamilton, manager of Swift & Company's export beef department in New York, was married today to Miss Elizabeth A. Kirk, who has been secretary to manager T. C. Sullivan of the provision department. Both Miss Kirk and Mr. Hamilton are exceedingly popular among the members of the Swift staff, and this was evidenced by the wedding gifts received by the couple, including one handsome testimonial from the staff as a whole.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1914, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,882 lbs.; Brooklyn, 13,304 lbs.; the Bronx, 20 lbs.; total, 17,206 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 67,114 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2,400 lbs.; the Bronx, 2,015 lbs.; total, 71,529 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,969 lbs.; Brooklyn, 127 lbs.; total, 4,096 lbs.

The governing board of the United Master Butchers' Association for the metropolitan district has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. Weil, Bronx; first vice-president, D. Hecht, West Side; second, vice-president, W. Schneider, Brook-

lyn; third vice-president, Storminger, Bronx; fourth vice-president, Goldschmidt, East Side; fifth vice-president, Sluiter, Queens; sixth vice-president, Kleiber, Gramercy; treasurer, J. Schulz, Bronx; recording secretary, A. Rieger, West Side; sergeant-at-arms, J. Mashovsky, Bronx.

OUTING OF SWIFT EMPLOYEES.

The fifth annual outing of the Swift & Company Employees' Benefit Association was held last Saturday at Bellewood Park, N. J., which is a pretty resort near Easton, Pa. Special trains took several thousand employees and their families to the scene of the festivities. Bountiful meals were served, and there was a long programme of games, dancing and other entertainment.

A baseball game between the New York and Jersey City teams resulted in a victory for New York by a score of 14 to 3. The silver trophy cup now held by the New York office thus remains there. R. B. Neff managed the victorious team and R. E. Van Horn the Jersey team. A. C. Dean and Superintendent John Boyle were the umpires. A programme of field and track games made much sport. The officials for these games were: Starter, G. M. Troutman; clerk of the course, John A. Greer; assistants, J. R. Cruse, D. Schneider and H. M. Brittan; judges, E. F. Howes, J. Smith, H. Jones, J. Boyle and A. K. Lytle.

Committees in charge of the event comprised the following:

Executive—W. H. Noyes, chairman; P. D. Manchee, secretary; W. R. Whiteman, treasurer; Irving Blumenthal, J. A. Brady, John Boyle, A. C. Dean, G. J. Edwards, E. F. Howes, A. F. Hunt, W. A. Johns, Harry Jones, A. K. Lytle, H. A. Smith.

Transportation—H. M. Stevens, chairman; W. P. Cox, E. W. Glaeser.

Publicity—T. C. Sullivan, chairman; A. C. Dean, H. M. Stevens.

Welfare Committee—Irving Blumenthal, chairman; H. H. Ahrenfeld, R. G. Aston, Henry Cassidy, W. D. Cronkright, John Ferguson, H. L. Fredenberg, R. J. Hay, A. F. Hollenbeck, Harry Jones, C. W. Lawrence, V. G. Mount, W. J. Ryan, Martin Rothschild, H. G. Smith, P. R. Torrey, L. C. Truitt, F. Umbstaetter, Geo. Wamsley.

Entertainment and Athletics—Edward Fetterly, chairman; H. M. Brittan, W. D. Cronkright, J. R. Cruse, Dr. S. W. Dodd, C. F. Ferguson, J. A. Greer, W. E. Frost, H. Jones, F. Morris, J. O'Neil, D. Schneider, G. M. Troutman, R. Van Horn.

Dancing and Floor Committee—C. F. Ferguson, floor manager; Henry Cassidy, John Fetterly, Wm. Kelly, F. McGraw, E. Reap, H. G. Smith.

Train and Reception Committee—F. L. Gaudreaux, chairman; J. L. Beach, Wm. Bell, John Boll, J. A. Brady, W. G. Byrne, S. E. Evans, C. S. Ferguson, W. E. Frost, R. M. Fulton, R. Glassey, W. L. Harrington, Thos. Hicks, E. F. Howes, A. F. Hollenbeck, Frank Hughes, A. F. Hunt, W. T. Hurd, T. H. Lowry, A. K. Lytle, C. McDonald, Frank McGraw, Frank Morris, H. Morris, W. F. Murdock, R. B. Neff, H. S. Pearce, E. A. Reap, J. C. Schmidt, Geo. Seely, D. S. Smith, H. A. Smith, P. R. Torrey, J. P. Wilson.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

The new workmen's compensation law which goes into effect in New York State on July 1 is causing no end of concern to the large employers of labor, who are at a loss as to what form of insurance against accident liability they shall adopt, from the viewpoint of the most suitable and cheapest variety, says the New York Journal of Commerce. In the past few days at least three of the largest public service corporations in New York City have decided on self-insurance for themselves in complying with the new law.

The decision of these companies is said to have been due principally to the absence of any data which would show concretely just what the element of risk is under the new workmen's compensation insurance law. All corporations or employers who decide on self-insurance under the law have to first have their plan approved by the Workmen's Compensation Commission and must deposit with that body in advance a sum equal to six months' premium on the amount the Commission fixes as their probable liability. The premium is based on the amount of the payroll of the corporations adopting such plans of insurance, the amount thereof being required in advance as a guarantee of the company's ability to take care of its employees according to the law.

Despite the fact that many employers who have compared the rates for insurance by stock or mutual companies per \$100 of payroll under the new law to take effect in this State, with those of New Jersey and Massachusetts, consider those rates to be comparatively prohibitive and an unduly heavy burden on their shoulders, as against those employers in nearby States, several of the most conservative underwriters in the business say that the rates are too low and that if workmen's compensation business is to be written profitably in certain classes it must be done at an advance over the rates promulgated by the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Bureau. Other conservative companies will carefully pick their risks, adhering to the minimum schedule prepared by the New York Department, but watching carefully the character and conduct of the different plants and work which they insure.

The greatest interest is being shown in the work now being done by the State authorities toward putting into force the State Fund method of compensation liability insurance, provided by the new law. An interesting feature of the State Fund's methods of business is a plan under which employers are placed in a separate group for experience purposes and given the advantage of their own loss ratio in the computation of dividends. The plans which have been formulated by the manager of the State Insurance Fund for insurance of this type constitute in many cases a more attractive proposition to the large employer than does the plan of self-insurance, which, subject to certain rules laid down by the commission, is already being

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

adopted by not a few of the more important employing interests.

For the small employers, of whom there are many thousands who come under the provisions of the new workmen's compensation act, who have not hitherto carried any form of liability or workmen's insurance, the State Commission has promulgated a minimum premium of \$5 for six months' insurance, in contradistinction to the minimum premium of \$25 which it has hitherto been the practice of the employers' liability insurance companies to charge.

The form of insurance contract to be issued by the State Fund is marked by brevity and simplicity. In response to the wide demand from employers, the actual issue of these policies will be commenced within a few days. An employer securing the payment of compensation to his injured employees or their dependents by means of one of these policies thereby becomes relieved for all time from all liability for personal injuries or death under the compensation act.

Such absolute release from liability on the part of the employer can be obtained in this way only. In the case of policies issued by any other insurance carrier recourse may be had to the employer for payments to injured workmen and for pensions to their dependents, which in some cases extend over a lifetime, in the event of the insolvency of the carrier or its inability for any other reason to perform its contract.

Notwithstanding the opinions expressed some time past by certain insurance interests and others as to the ultimate success of the State Fund insurance methods provided by the new law, there does not seem to be much apprehension on the part of the State Insurance Fund managers as to the ultimate solvency from underwriting of that institution. The rates have been figured on a basis which brings the schedules to a fraction over 8 per cent. below the rates in the stock and mutual companies' manual. It is explained that one object of the State Fund's managers is to get large payrolls coupled with a plan which will enable the employers to participate in dividends if there has been a profit on the business at the close of the year. Further inducements, it is expected, will be offered to these employers in the way of discounts if they will arrange to take care of the medical relief feature under the law independently of the insurance.

The claim is made, however, that the State Fund will not afford to employers as profitable a medium of liability insurance as those who have it in charge appear to believe.

Those who profess to have had wide knowledge and experience with the operation of State insurance in some of the other States where it has been in force for some time declare that the dangers are great, that at the end of the year those in the State Fund will find themselves confronted with assessments pro rata for some group of industry which has proved more hazardous and experienced a far greater proportion of accidents than originally estimated, thus making the State Fund a far more costly insurance medium than either stock or mutual companies which assume all liability at a rate only 8 per cent. above the State Fund rates.

According to information obtained last week there were received at the New York offices of the State Fund managers about 8,000 applications for insurance from employers. It is believed, however, that many of these applications were filled out by persons merely desiring to obtain information before finally deciding where they would take out policies.

REGULATING MEAT TRADE ABROAD.

The sale of refrigerated meat in various European countries is regulated by paternal governments in a fashion most removed from British ideas of freedom of trade and encouragement of foreign supplies, says Ice and Cold Storage of London. In Switzerland, the lower house of the Swiss legislature recently increased the duty on frozen meat from 10 francs to 25 francs per 100 kilograms, with the result that Australian meat, which had been finding a growing market in Switzerland, is now practically excluded by the imposition of a prohibitive tariff. The action of the Swiss legislature is regarded as a sop to the Agrarian party.

The reduced rate of 10 francs on frozen meat imported into Switzerland came into operation by a decree of December 14, 1911, and was followed, as was to be expected, by considerable imports of Australian meat in 1912, amounting to 503,000 kilograms, and in 1913 to 417,700 kilograms, the difference being more than accounted for by the increasing imports from the Argentine, as, owing to over sales in Italy, prices for Argentine meat in Switzerland were lower than in London.

But Swiss butchers have to make known the nature of the meat they are offering for sale by means of printed bills, the size of which is prescribed. They must be at least 33 centimetres high, and must be exhibited plainly both inside and outside the shop. Except in the more enlightened town of Geneva, no Swiss butcher is allowed to sell both fresh and refrigerated meat; and in Geneva, where both kinds may be on sale in the same shop,

they must be clearly separated from each other.

In Italy the various municipalities frame their own regulations for the sale of frozen or chilled meat. In some towns both refrigerated and fresh meat may be sold in the same shop without distinction; in others, Milan for instance, refrigerated meat may only be sold in special shops used exclusively for the purpose, with well-displayed notices inside and outside the premises clearly specifying the nature of the meat offered for sale.

Holland has as yet no regulations governing the sale of refrigerated meat. Amsterdam, it is true, has contemplated such a step, but up to the present no decision has been come to in the matter. In Belgium nearly all the refrigerated meat imported is used for the army and the mail steamers. The small quantity that is distributed among the civilian population is sold under the same legal conditions as fresh meat.

In France there is a general desire to increase the amount of meat consumed by the working classes, and, except for the import duty, few hampering regulations are in existence to prevent increased imports receiving every encouragement, especially if conveyed on French ocean steamships.

In Germany and Austria great endeavors are being made to get restrictions removed and importation of foreign meat freely encouraged. At present rigorous inspection clauses affect the trade adversely, but these will undoubtedly be removed as the increasing need is felt of sound, wholesome Australian meat to replace the dogflesh and inferior horseflesh which represents to so many of the poorer German working classes their only attempt at a meat diet under existing conditions. The Kaiser is known strongly to favor freedom in meat importation, and, but for the unreasonable opposition of the agrarian interests, Hamburg would long ago have been one of the most important centers of the Australian meat trade.

Happy England, says Le Froid in a recent article on this same subject, where there is no prejudice against refrigerated meat, whether sold as such or as usurping the place of home-grown, and where Canterbury lamb is in many places preferred to native mutton. Yet who would suggest that sufficient care is not taken in this country with regard to adequate inspection of meat, both at shipment and on arrival? The difference is that Great Britain is wise enough to recognize the difference between protecting the health of its population by insisting on a few very necessary rules as to inspection without hampering trade and unduly annoying both sellers and buyers of meat by surrounding its sale with antiquated and quite unnecessary regulations.—Ice and Cold Storage, London.

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

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J-M Impregnated Cork Boards J-M Hair Felt
J-M Mineral Wool J-M Weatherite Paper
Write us as to your requirements.

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.10@9.40
Poor to fair native steers.....	7.00@8.00
Oxen and stags.....	5.00@8.00
Bulls.....	5.50@7.75
Cows.....	3.75@7.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	7.00@9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, fair to prime, per 100 lbs.....	8.50@11.50
Live veal calves, culls.....	6.50@ 8.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live veal calves, buttermilks and fed, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, spring.....	9.65@ 9.75
Live lambs, yearlings.....	6.00@ 8.00
Live sheep, ewes.....	3.50@ 5.25
Live veal calves, mixed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live sheep, culls and bucks.....	@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8.65
Hogs, medium.....	@ 8.65
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8.70
Pigs.....	@ 8.70
Rough.....	@ 7.70

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy.....	13% @14%
Choice, native light.....	13% @14%
Native, common to fair.....	13 @13%

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	13% @14%
Choice native light.....	13% @14%
Native, common to fair.....	@13
Choice Western, heavy.....	@13
Choice Western, light.....	@12 1/2
Common to fair Texas.....	11 @12
Good to choice helters.....	@12 1/2
Common to fair helters.....	12 @12 1/2
Choice cows.....	11 1/2 @12
Common to fair cows.....	@11 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	11 @11 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	16 @17	16 1/2 @17 1/2
No. 2 ribs.....	14 1/2 @15	@16
No. 3 ribs.....	12 @12 1/2	@15
No. 1 loins.....	16 @17	@18 1/2
No. 2 loins.....	14 1/2 @15	@17 1/2
No. 3 loins.....	12 @12 1/2	@16 1/2
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@16	15 1/2 @16 1/2
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@15	15 1/2 @16
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@14	14 1/2 @15
No. 1 rounds.....	13 1/2 @14	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	12 1/2 @13	@13 1/2
No. 3 rounds.....	11 1/2 @12	@13
No. 1 chucks.....	@11 1/2	12 1/2 @13
No. 2 chucks.....	@10 1/2	12 @12 1/2
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9	11 @12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@17 1/2
Veals, county dressed, per lb.....	@16
Western calves, choice.....	@16
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Western calves, common.....	@14
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@11 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@11 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@12 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12 1/2
Pigs.....	@12 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@18 1/2
Lambs, choice.....	@16
Lambs, good.....	@15
Lambs, medium to good.....	@14 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@12
Sheep, medium to good.....	@12
Sheep, culls.....	@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@17 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@16 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16 1/2
Smoked picnic, light.....	@14 1/2
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@14

Smoked shoulders.....	@14
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@29
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@20
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14 1/2

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	15 @19
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 1/2 @16 1/2
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@33
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@28
Shoulders, city.....	@13 1/2
Shoulders, Western.....	@13
Butts, regular.....	13 1/2 @14
Butts, boneless.....	14 1/2 @15
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	16 @16 1/2
Fresh picnic hams.....	@12 1/2

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	80.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over.....	200.00@250.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@14 1/2 c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	12 1/2 @13 c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	.45 @50 c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	.45 @90 c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	.25 @30 c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25 c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@15 c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3 c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@12 c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@15 c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 6 c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@27 c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	.20 @35 c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	8 @ 8 1/2 c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	15 1/2 @16 c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12 1/2 c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	.25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	90 @1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	@60
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tea, or blis., per lb., f. o. s. New York.....	@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@30
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@74
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@72
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19 1/2	21 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/2	14 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17	19
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	14	17
Allspice.....	5 1/2	7 1/2
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	6	8
Cloves.....	17	20
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	67	72

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Refined—Granulated.....	@ 5
Crystals.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Powdered.....	@ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.20
No. 2 skins.....	@.24
No. 3 skins.....	@.14
Branded skins.....	@.18
Ticky skins.....	@.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.24
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.22
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@2.80
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.45
Branded kips.....	@1.90
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.25
Ticky kips.....	@2.15
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Dry-picked, avg. per lb.....	.17 @18
Chickens—	
Broilers, Western fancy, dry-picked.....	.28 @30
Broilers, Western, scalded, avg.....	.25 @26
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@18 1/2
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@16 1/2
Fowl—blis.—	
Western, northerly, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.....	@17
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., 4 lbs. avg.....	@16 1/2
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	11 1/2 @12
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@ 3.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers.....	30 @32
Fowls, choice.....	@19
Roosters, old.....	@12
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.....	13 @15
Geese, per lb., South. and West.....	11 @12

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	.27 @27 1/2
Creamery, Firsts.....	.25 @26 1/2
Process, Extras.....	.22 @22 1/2
Process, Firsts.....	.20 1/2 @21 1/2

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	.23 @25
Fresh gathered, ex. firsts.....	.22 @22 1/2
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	.20 @21 1/2
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	.18 @19 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties.....	.17 @18
Fresh gathered, checks.....	.15 @16

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@ 2.60
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	21.00 @21.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.70
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@ 2.90
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 3.35
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.15
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	21.00 @22.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	3.20 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.65 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York and Baltimore.....	2.95 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New-Port News.....	3.30 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal @2.65 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	2.50 @ 2.60
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 2.60
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.79
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

Vol. 50

No. 26

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

JUNE 27, 1914

TABER
THE STANDARD PUMPS OF THE WORLD AND PACKING HOUSES
FOR SOAP, OIL
PUMPS
TABER PUMP COMPANY
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Established 1857

Rohe & Brother

Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners

Export Office
344 Produce Exchange

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Main Office
527 West 36th Street

Curers of the Celebrated
"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon
and Shoulder

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Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard
GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME
TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

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HAMS — BACON — LARD

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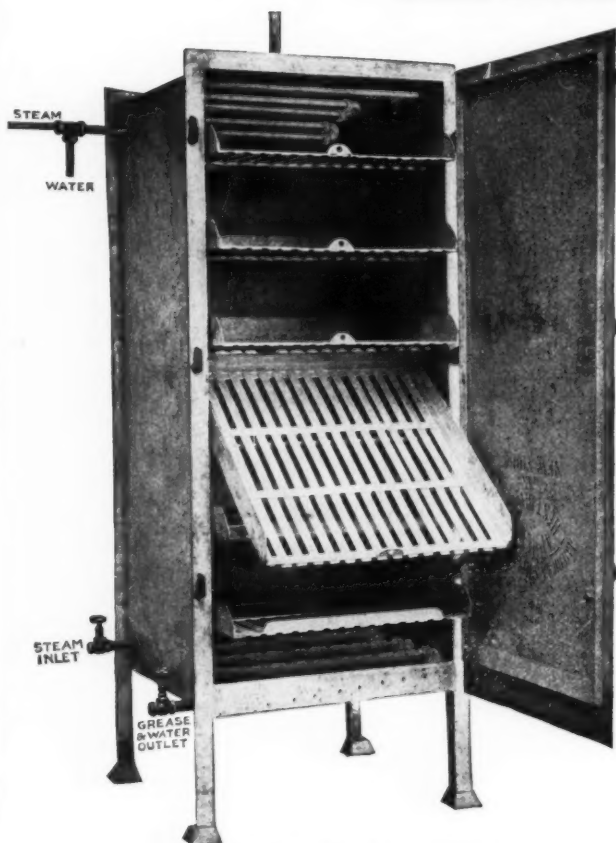
WESTERN PACKING and PROVISION COMPANY

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO
COMMISSION SLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS
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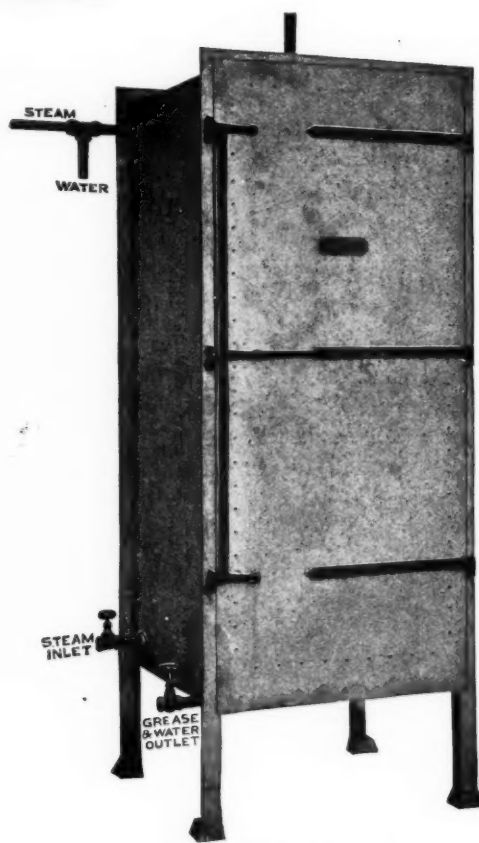
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Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Veal and all Products
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SAVE YOUR LARD AND GELATINE WHEN COOKING MEATS



OPENED—SHOWING DUMPING FEATURE.



CLOSED—IN ACTION.

Packers and Sausage Makers have long required an improved method—that will overcome the disadvantages and losses in cooking meats by Old Style Methods, which are a waste of time and labor and a great loss of lard, gelatine, etc. This has been accomplished by

Brecht's Patented Steam Cooking Box

for cooking such meats as Heads, Lights, Pigs' Feet, Skins, Livers, Hearts, etc., used in the manufacture of sausage, etc. The material to be cooked is placed on shelves—the door closed and steam turned on slowly. When meat is cooked, shelves pull out, dumping the cooked meat into receptacles placed for the purpose. Lard and Gelatine are drawn off from bottom of box, thus saving labor as well as Meats, Lard and Gelatine. All parts galvanized and substantially made. Capacity, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of meat. Size, 3 x 3 x 7 ft. high.

Dunlevy & Bro. Co., the well-known packers of Pittsburgh, write:

We have two Brecht Steam Cooking Boxes in our establishment the past two years. They have always given us satisfaction and have paid for themselves time over time since we have had them.

Write us for complete information and price.

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After that come days of painstaking curing and thorough smoking over hickory fires which develops that delicious, incomparable flavor.

Majestic Hams and Bacon are wrapped in orange parchment paper.

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WILLIAMS GRINDER

WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS
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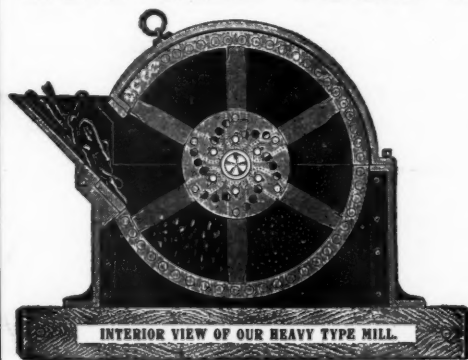
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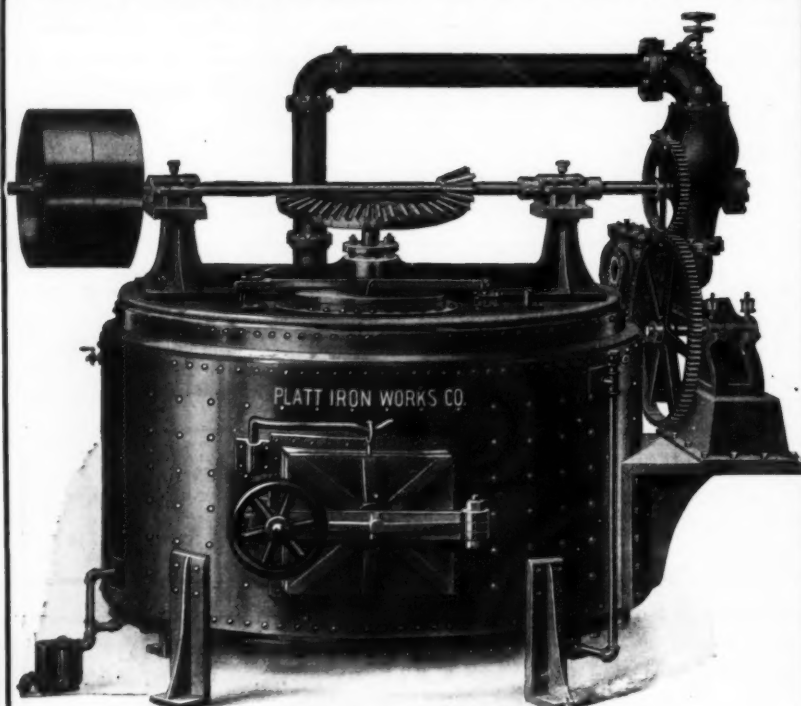
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It requires no care or attention; just start the dryer and open the water valve on the condenser line; the pump runs as long as the dryer and stops when it stops; stuffing box on vertical agitating shaft it located outside; only direct connected vertical dryer built with removable bottom that your own operator can replace in a few hours.

Won't you send for all the data? It's mighty convincing. Address us at 427 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

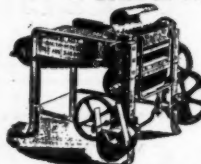
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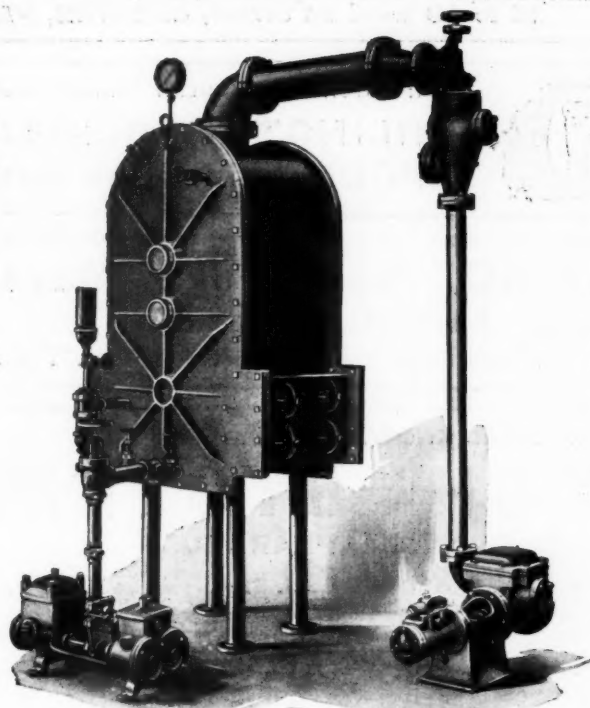
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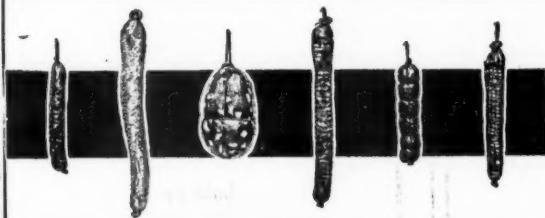
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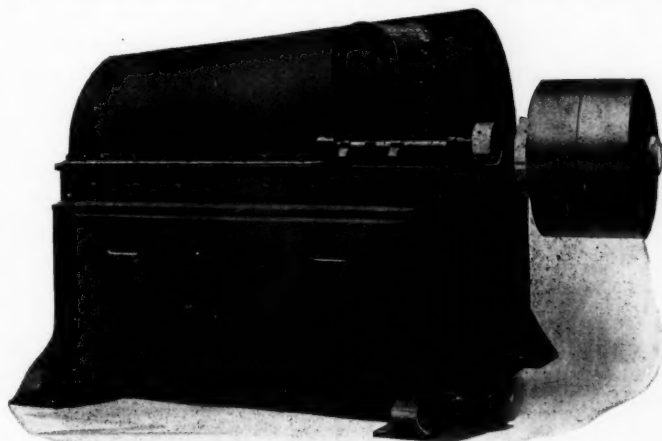
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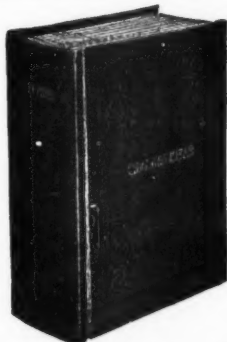
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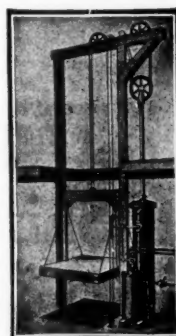
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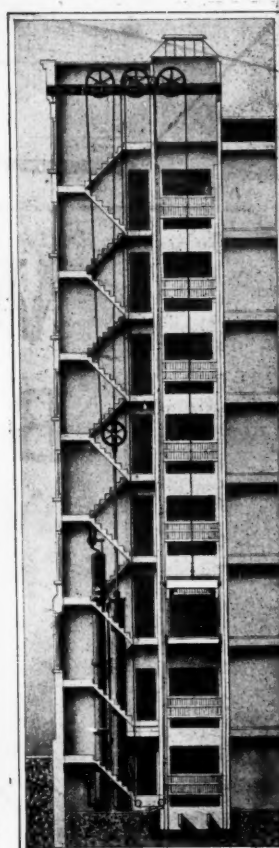
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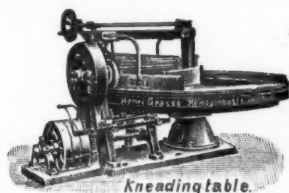
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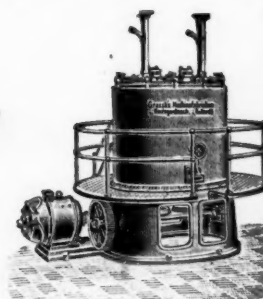
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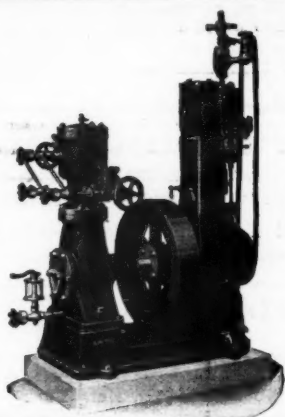
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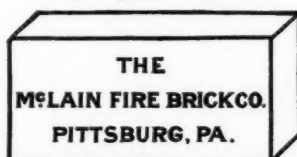
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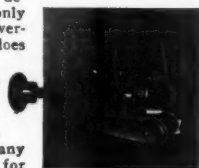
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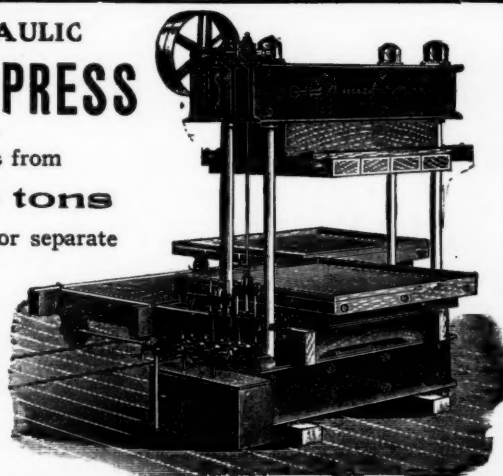
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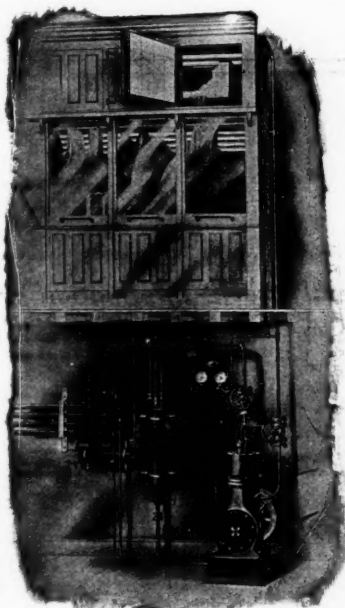
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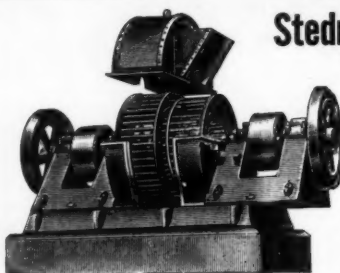
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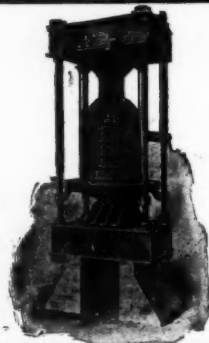
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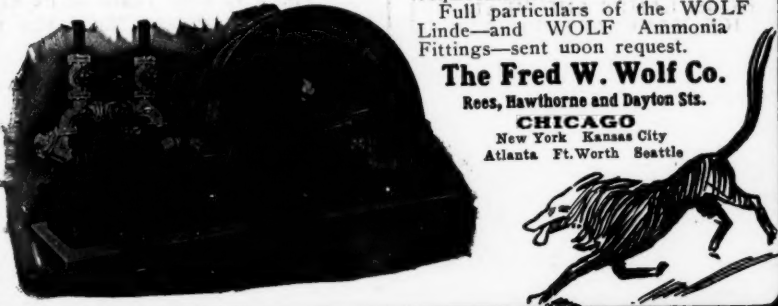
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For all ordinary cleaning, there too, Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser easily proves its superior cleansing properties. You easily appreciate Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser is entirely unlike other cleaning materials. It is sanitary and always cleans sanitarily. It is not handicapped with greases and fats as are soaps, but it is an all-sanitary and all-cleansing cleaner which meat dealers and handlers of meat are never without once they know what it is and what it can do.

And best of all, Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser costs no more than the ordinary materials. Your dealer can ship you a keg or barrel.

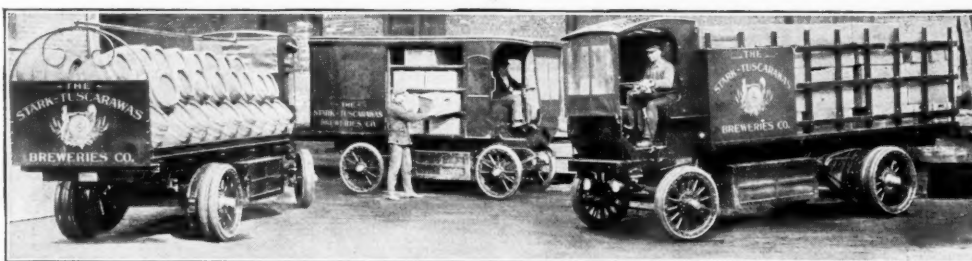
Indian in circle



In every package

THE J. B. FORD CO. Sole Mnfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited.



Baker Electric Trucks

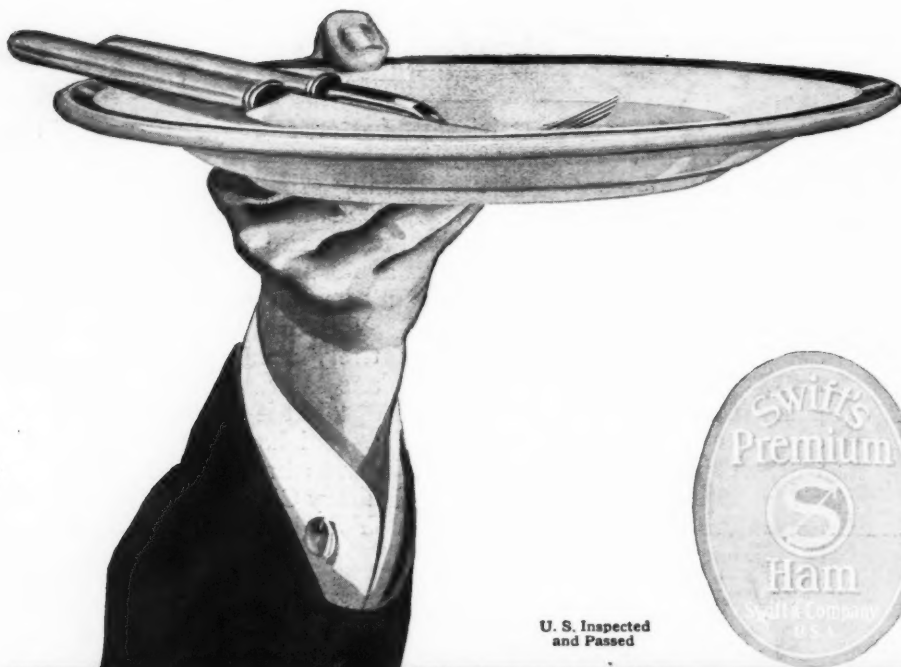
The well known superiority in construction of Baker Electric Trucks insures longer life, lower upkeep cost and more reliable and economical operation than is secured with any other truck in heavy service.

We shall be glad to name eight distinct structural points of superiority in the Baker truck, and give a detailed description of each, on request.

"Electric Trucks Last for Ten Years"

THE BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE CO., CLEVELAND





They all come back
for more when it's
"Swift's
Premium"
Ham or Bacon

Facsimile of Advertisement Appearing in Leading Magazines.

